REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,073.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

The Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

These are for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam-ship "ARCOT," 1,781 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Shand, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th December 1874, at 4 P.M.

Leave Bombay	December 1874.	Leave Colombo	December 1874.
„ Ratnagherry	20	„ Galle	28
„ Vingorla	21	„	Jan. 1875
„ Goa	21	„ Negapatam	1
„ Karwar	21	„ Madras	3
„ Mangalore	22	„ Coconada	5
„ Cannanore	23	„ Vizagapatam	6
„ Tellicherry	23	„ Bimlipatam	7
„ Calicut	24	„ Calingapatam	7
„ Beypore	24	„ Coopsapore	8
„ Cochin	25	Fairs from	
„ Alleppy	25	Arrives at CALCUTTA	10
„ Tuticorin	27		

Cargo for Straits and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run monthly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Macassar, Ternate and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by Steamers of the Netherlands and Netherlands India S. N. Company.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Unless overgone Cargo is booked and Passengers are carried by Steamers of the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, MASKAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHIR, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 25th December 1874, at 4 P.M.

Leave Bombay	December 1874.	Leave Bushire	January 1875.
„ Kurrachee	29	„ Mahomerah	13
„ Gundur	31	„ Fao	13
„ Maskat	Jan 1	„ Bushire	15
„ Jask	2	„ Bahrein	16
„ Bunder Abbas	5	„ Lingah	17
„ Linga	6	„ Bunder Abbas	22
„ Bushire	7	„ Jask	23
„ Fao	9	„ Maskat	24
„ Mahomerah	9	„ Gundur	26
Arrive BUSHIRE	10	„ Kurrachee	29
		Arrive BOMBAY	Feb. 1

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 21st December 1874, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 25th December 1874, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well known and Fast Sailing New Steamer PHLOX, Commander W. Pead, will leave on SATURDAY, the 19th Dec., at 5 P.M., for undernoted Ports :- Hurnee Buttunghirri, Jaytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, and Goa (anjim).

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, Bazar Gate Street, No. 39, or on board of the STEAMER OUTCHING LAD then opposite to Maneckchund Lokhmeechund, and also at his other Office at Burdan Ghulliee, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 9th and 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st and 15th of each month

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22	6	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"TESSA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st January 1875.
"AUSTRALIA," to sail on the 9th of January 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st February 1875.
"ASIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th February 1875.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"ASSYRIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 14th November 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL. VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about 22nd December.)

THE well-known and favourite Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,951 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched as above. She has very superior accommodation for first class Passengers, and generally makes the passage in 30 days. She is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage are :—

1st Class to Suez	£30
Do. to Liverpool	£50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 1st October 1874.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per S.S. KING ARTHUR are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective Goods. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th December 1874.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows :—

	Tons.	H.P.		
S.S. DELHI	2,178	400	Dec.	21st to Southampton.
S.S. NIZAM	2,725	450	„	28th to Suez, &c.
S.S. HYDASPES	2,884	450	Jan.	4th to Southampton.
S.S. KASHGAR	2,609	450	„	11th to Suez, &c.
S.S. LOMBARDY	2,723	450	„	18th to Southampton.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th December 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SAILINGS FOR THE HOMEWARD SEASON OF 1875.

THE following or other first class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE during the month of FEBRUARY, MARCH, and APRIL,

Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Fes.	
THIBET.....C. H. Eastty.....	2593	400	1st—	Southampton via Canal.
LOMBARDY...E. M. Gilson	2723	450	8th—	Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
KHIVA.....J. D. Gaby.....	2809	450	15th—	Southampton via Canal.
VENETIA .....W. C. Angove ...	2726	450	22d—	Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
			MARCH.	
HINDOSTAN...N. Rockell, R.N.R.	3113	600	1st—	Southampton via Canal.
ZAMBESI.....G. T. Cates.....	2421	370	8th—	Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
AUSTRALIA ...J. S. Murray.....	3648	600	15th—	South mpton via Canal.
TEHERAN .....A. H. Johnson ...	2589	400	22d—	Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
INDUS .....N. Stewart, R.N.R.	3478	500	29th—	Southam, ton via Canal.
			APRIL.	
KASHGAR .... G. J. Babot	2609	450	5th—	Suez for Brindisi & Venice.
SURAT .....G. C. Burne	3142	530	12th—	Southam ton via Canal.

GEORGE F. HENRY.
Bombay, 16th December 1874. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 29th Dec. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TANJORE, (2,245 tons and 400 H. P.,) Captain E. J. Baker, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo to Penang and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not delivered to the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 26th Dec 1874.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1874.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave on 27th December.)

THE splendid s. s. J. C. STEVENSON, 2,667 Tons, 1,300 H. P., effe tive, J. G. Bell, Commander, is well-known as of Green's line to Calcutta and has made some of the quickest passages between that Port and London. The Cabins have large Ports to upper and lower berths, and the accommodation and appointments of the Ship are unequalled, making her the most desirable passenger ship of the season. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of passage, at—

1st Class to Suez	Rs. 300
Do. Malta	„ 400
Do. Liverpool	„ 500

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board.

For passage and further particulars, apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE SPLENDID STEAM-SHIP "EMBLEHOPE," well known in the trade, and sailing positively full or not full, at 4 P.M., on TUESDAY next, December 22nd, as an extra and limited number of First-class Passengers, and carries a Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 450, exclusive of Wines or Liquors which can be had or board.

In consequence of the small number of vacancies, immediate application by intending Passengers is requested by

KING, KING & Co.,
4, Church Lane.

ENCAUSTIC & GEOMETRICAL TILES

BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS. REPRODUCTION OF ANCIENT WORK.

IMPERISHABLE PAVEMENTS FOR

Churches, Schools, Clubs,	Institutions, Conservatories, Vestibules,	Halls, Corridors, Dairies, &c.'

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR WARM CLIMATES,

Manufactured of the celebrated Jackfield and Broseley clays and arranged in the most beautiful patterns, Glazed Hearth Tiles, Wall and Ridge Tiles, Tanks, &c., &c., furnished on application to

CRAVEN, DUNNILL & CO. (Limited),
Jackfield Works, near Ironbridge, Shropshire,
ENGLAND.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, No 6, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Chapa Gully or Khutty waddy street near Mooljee Jeitha's Cloth Bazar.

By order of Bae Dewcoover, widow of Bhunsalee Ludha Ruttonjee.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, on Monday, the 21st instant at 4 o'clock P.M. on the Premises.

All that pi ce or parcel of ground and the Messuage, Tenement or Dwel ing house standing there n situate lying and being within the Fort, Walls of Bombay in Khutteewaddy street near Mooljee Jeitha's Cloth Bazaar containing by admeasurement 217 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Rent Roll of he Collector of Land Revenue under Pen ion and Tax No. 736, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 1, and bounded as follows : on the East by the Premises belonging to the late Anundrao Venkajee and the House of Rowjee Jeitha, on the West by the House belonging to Ramchunder Keroba, on the North by the Khutteewaddy Public Passage, and on the South by the Range of Buildings belonging to Hergowandasee

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale. And for further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Room of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property at Ally Woomar Street, without the Fort.

By order of Naima Bhicoo, Mugga Ugra and Crustna Poma, trading under the name of Naima Bhicoo and Company, on account and at the risk of Khutry Cassum Eam ii.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 o'cl ck P.M., on the prem ses.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house sta ding thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Ally Oamar Street, in the sub-district of Bhoolesh war, in the Island of Bombay, formerly in the occupation of Amunabace, idow of the late Allawoodin Shaik Bhicun, and is now in the occupation of the said Khutry Cassum aforesaid, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 936, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 106, containing by admeasurement 83 3/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by sweepers passages, on or towards the west by Ally Oamar Street, on or towards the north by the house of the said Khutry Cassum aforesaid, and on or towards the south by the house of Janoolabee, wife of Fuckeer Mahomed Ebathur.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale, and for further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Room of the Undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A small English-built "cli-driving Phaeton.
A Ditto Park Phaeton.
Two English-built Dog-Carts.
Two new Boat-shaped Open Carriages.
A nearly new English-built Victoria Brougham, by Kesterton.
Also,
A set of nearly new Plated Mounted Carriage Harness with double buckles.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 19th December 1874.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO., 40, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT KHETWADY.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CALLIANDAS & Co. will sell by Public Auction at 3, 4 and 5 o'clock P.M., successively on the respective premises by order and on account of Dorabjee Merwanjee Damkia the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Kanojee Tookaram Malee the mortgagor, the following landed properties :—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house called chawl of five compartments, standing thereon, situate lying and be ng on the south side of Khetwady Road, being in the registration subdistrict of Bhooleshwar in the Town of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 151 3/9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 2,036 and 2,172, and in those of the Collector of House Assessment under No. 66, and bounded on the east by the property of Motibai, daughter of Jehangeer Nusserwanjee Wadia, on the west by the Khetwadi 6th Street, on the north by the Khetwady Public Road, and on the south by the property of Motibai, daughter of Jehangeer Nusserwanjee Wadia.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Government ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Khetwady 7th Street, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar in the Town of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 139 6/9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2145, and in those of the Collector of Assessment under No. 86, and bounded on the east by the property of Leela Gungadhur, and on the west by the Khetwadi 7th Street, and on the south by the property of Nuleem Khatree, and on the north by the property of Kanojee Tookaram Malee.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of Government ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and garden, standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Khetwady 7th Street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the Town of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 244 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 2141 and 2142, and in those of the Collector of Assessment under No. 87, and bounded on the east by the property of Rhicajee Ranjee, and also by the property of Ramcurten Buldew, and the property of Luxmeedass Khoosaldass, and the property of Gunputtee Karinjker, on the west by the Khetwady 7th Street, on the south by the property of Kanojee Tookaram Malee, and on the north by the property of Gungadeen Nekhal Purdasee.

A deposit of 2 per cent will be taken at the time of sale.
For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 19th December 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 19th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A Capital Bay Australian Brougham horse.
1 Jubuljoor large tent.
2 Do. hall do.
The above tents can be seen on the Esplanade, opposite their rooms.
A Brown Australian Horse, and Deccanee Tat with Saddle and Bridle complete, the property of John Fox Bell, Esq., left for England by last mail.
2 Buffaloes.
2 Handsome English-built Buggy.
Chestnut Waler, height 15-1, aged, quiet to ride and drive, broken infantry charger.
1 Small four-wheeled Self-driving-Phaeton.
1 Buggy nearly new
1 Bay Australian Mare.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome blackwood French polished household furniture, plate, glass and porcelain ware, a full tone grand square Piano by "Broadwood and Sons," &c., at Elphinstone Circle, on the 3rd floor of Messrs Wheatly, Madden and Co.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 19th inst, at 1 P.M. Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome drawing, dining, and bedroom furniture, a full toned piano, &c. the property of a Gentleman, the same comprises, rich marble glass ware, dinner, dessert, and tea service, plated ware, carved blackwood furniture, such as round dining table, side board, dining room chairs, sideboards, screen, circular pedestal card table and wine tables, cheval glasses, easy, folding, sofa and drawing room chairs, a plated 3 light hanging argand lamp, a mahogany square piano by John Broadwood sons, teapoys ornament stands, flower vases, pictures, carpets, hat stand, organ, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, clothes press, towel horses, &c.

No catalogues and the Property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Hurrydass Toolseedass, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Prempje Sandoo, the Mortgagor, the following landed property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of land, with a bungalow and a range of Chawls, standing thereon, lying and being on the northern side of the public road leading to the Government House at Mazagon Point, in the sub-district of Bhoosawur, containing by admeasurement five thousand eight hundred and sixty-one square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 318, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 833, and bounded on the east by the property of Kavalbhai Jachhud, on the west by a small passage, on the south by the public road leading to the Walkeshwar Temple, and on the south by a small passage.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, handsome chandeliers, argand lamps, wall garnnoises, rich carpets, best plated glass and porcelainware, &c., at Clare Road, Byculla, next door to Assipin Hotel.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of R. C. Hornby, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE, of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, a handsome English built buggy, horse, &c., at Sopaneechaugh, Parell

On THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of Captain Ostrehan.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Choice and Rare Plants at No. 55, Marine Lines, Esplanade.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a collection of choice and rare plants, the property of Captain Ostrehan.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a Sinder mills, a 4 wheeled light dog-cart with hood, a very hand some high caste grey Arab riding horse, 5 years, very promising for the turf, sets of single and double harness for an Arab, Pony, a Surat cow and calf, &c., at No. 18, Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On THURSDAY, the 31st inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of Mahadeo Gopal, on the south by the said Sion Road, and on the east by the respective houses of Pudma Thacoor and Becoo Baroo Mehta and Dhunmejee Bow n Thackoor ; which said several pieces of ground are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 4, 9, 10, 17, and 149, and the Bungalow and premises are assessed under No. 2.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY SATURDAY the 19th inst. at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Tank Bunder.

200 tons superior Moulmein Teak Squares ex ship Glasgow, and on the premises of the late Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, at Tank Bunder, a quantity of Teak Scantlings of various sizes, and a quantity of Millsawn Timber in well assorted lots suitable for many various descriptions of works and in lots to suit the requirements of small as well as large purchasers.

SALE OF CALLINGAPATAM RICE.

On MONDAY next, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, without reserve, at a godown at Carnac Bunder.

Ex s.s. Africa—
A. & Co.—200 Bags Callingapatam Rice.
M & Co.—200 Ditto ditto.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Machinery, Plants, and Stores of the Iron Foundry of Messrs. C. Sulliman and Co., at Mody Bay, Fort.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Iron Foundry of Messrs. C. Sulliman and Co., at Mody Bay, Fort, the whole of the valuable machinery, plants and stores belonging to the said Foundry. Full particulars whereof will appear hereafter.

Catalogues with full particulars are ready and the above is now on view.

SALE OF COCHINEAL.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at a godown in Jugganath Kocka Street, outside the Fort, on account and at the risk of W. B. Davis, Esq., of London.

R.P.—G & Co.—64 Cases 200 lbs Cochineal ex s.s. Good Hope.

62-64 3	600 „	„	ex s.s Nio.
68-74 7	1,400 „	„	ex s.s. Malwa.
73-81 7	1,400 „	„	ex s.s. Hindostan.
82-89 8	1,600 „	„	ex s.s. Ava.

BONA FIDE sale of valuable household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware at the Chinchpoogly.

ON WEDNESDAY next, the 23rd inst., sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, at the Chinchpoogly Hill, the household furniture of John Fox Bell, Esq. and another gentleman. Full particulars will appear hereafter.

The property will be on view on and after SUNDAY next the 20th inst.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th December 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 21st instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms. 10 bales grey shirtings.

2 Cases red cords.
3 „ white do ia check.
2 „ cord check.
On account and at the risk of Dhunjeebhoy Newrojee.
13 cases polished plate glass.
1 „ silvered plate glass.
On account of the concerned ex s.s. "Pollux."

S. M.	(4890)	9 cases double cream laid foolscap.
A. A. R.	4893-4	
	4903-6	
	488-13 6	„ cream laid foolscap.
	488-89 3	„ „
	4901 1	„ „
	4893-94 2	„ blue laid foolscap.

On account and at the risk of Trusker Lilladhur Valloo, ex s.s. Hindostan.

L V—710—6-10—5 Cases 516 Pairs Fancy Bordered Dhoties.

SALE of valuable Garden Ground with Bungalow and Outhouses at Parell, on the Sion Road, leading to Naigaum.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 19th day of December at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, under instruction from Bai Ruttonbai, widow of the late Mr. Pallonjee Cursetjee Cama, sell by Public Auction, on the premises within a reserve.

All those several pieces of land or gar en ground, containing by admeasurement, 8,531 6-9th square yards, or thereabouts, together with the uppermost or Bungalow, Stables, Outhouses, 2 wells, Flower and Fruit garden and compound thereto belonging, situate at Parell on the north side of the Sion Road, leading to Naigaum, in the sub-district of Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the west by the garden ground of Bapoojee Morojee, on the north by the property of Mahadeo Gopal, on the south by the said Sion Road, and on the east by the respective houses of Pudma Thacoor and Becoo Baroo Mehta and Dhunmejee Bow n Thackoor ; which said several pieces of ground are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 4, 9, 10, 17, and 149, and the Bungalow and premises are assessed under No. 2.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY SATURDAY the 19th inst. at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Tank Bunder.

200 tons superior Moulmein Teak Squares ex ship Glasgow, and on the premises of the late Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, at Tank Bunder, a quantity of Teak Scantlings of various sizes, and a quantity of Millsawn Timber in well assorted lots suitable for many various descriptions of works and in lots to suit the requirements of small as well as large purchasers.

SALE OF CALLINGAPATAM RICE.

On MONDAY next, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, without reserve, at a godown at Carnac Bunder.

Ex s.s. Africa—
A. & Co.—200 Bags Callingapatam Rice.
M & Co.—200 Ditto ditto.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Machinery, Plants, and Stores of the Iron Foundry of Messrs. C. SULLIMAN and Co., at Mody Bay, Fort.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Iron Foundry of Messrs. C. Sulliman and Co., at Mody Bay, Fort, the whole of the valuable machinery, plants and stores belonging to the said Foundry. Full particulars whereof will appear hereafter.

Catalogues with full particulars are ready and the above is now on view.

SALE OF COCHINEAL.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at a godown in Jugganath Kocka Street, outside the Fort, on account and at the risk of W. B. Davis, Esq., of London.

R.P.—G & Co.—64 Cases 200 lbs Cochineal ex s.s. Good Hope.

62-64 3	600 „	„	ex s.s Nio.
68-74 7	1,400 „	„	ex s.s. Malwa.
73-81 7	1,400 „	„	ex s.s. Hindostan.
82-89 8	1,600 „	„	ex s.s. Ava.

BONA FIDE sale of valuable household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware at the Chinchpoogly.

ON WEDNESDAY next, the 23rd inst., sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, at the Chinchpoogly Hill, the household furniture of John Fox Bell, Esq. and another gentleman. Full particulars will appear hereafter.

The property will be on view on and after SUNDAY next the 20th inst.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th December 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Mr. J. MacFARLAN'S PLANTS will be sold at Poona, on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 7 A.M. by Messrs MORGAN and BALKE SENA.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER for WELL-SINKING, or for CLEANING OUT OLD WELLS, for particulars apply to

A. H. BULL,
Salsebungee, via Lickree Gully.

THE OFFICES of the SUB-REGISTRARS of MANDVEE and BHOOLESWAR will on and from the 21st instant, be REMOVED from the premises in Medows Street to House No. 12, in the Lohareharee Street.

BYRAMJEE DADABHOY, Registrar.

Bombay Registry Office, 8th December 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. PALESTINE, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods.

No Claims for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Palestine.

Bombay, 18th December 1874.

COLABA PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—WRITTEN TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 10th January, for the PURCHASE of One Horizontal high pressure Steam ENGINE, with 2 Boilers complete. For particulars, apply to the Superintendent or Engineer of the Colaba Press Company, Limited, at Colaba.

For the London, Asiatic and American Company, Limited,
A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager.

TIFFINS. TIFFINS. TIFFINS.
FOR OND RUPEE.
ALWAYS READY AT THE
APOLLO REFRESHMENT ROOMS,
APOLLO BUNDER.
THE COOLEST RESORT IN BOMBAY.
THOS. RANDALL, Leesee.
18th December 1874.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS & PATENT MEDICINES.

M. B. MADON AND CO. have made arrangements to have always on hand a large and varied assortment of DRUGS, Chemicals and Patent medicines from the best manufacturers of London. Their charges are extremely moderate and fully 25 per cent. less than other respectable druggists in the Town.

Terms—Cash.

Out-station orders carefully and promptly executed.

M. B. MADON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.
40, Bahar ote Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

NOTICE—WITH reference to the marginally noted extract from the notification dated 4th June 1874, it has been decided by the Government of India that, in future, one class only of remounts shall be purchased, for which the standard price will be Rupees 250. As the number of Horse Artillery purchased is one-fourth of the total number of horses required, this change will increase the average price to Rupees 265. Each horse will be valued separately as previously ordered.

"The standard price for Cavalry and Field Artillery remounts is Rupees 500—for Horse Artillery, Rupees 600. Every horse presented for purchase will be separately valued, and in special cases, higher prices than the standard price may be given, provided the average of the purchases does not exceed the above limits."

This notification applies for the present only to purchasers in the Bengal Presidency.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Military Department.

Calcutta ; The 9th December 1874.

NOTICE SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Marine Storekeeper at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock of the 18th January 1875, for the SUPPLY by CONTRACT, specified in the Schedules for one year from 1

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 18 DECEMBER 1874.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, Short dull, sales 12,000 bale , spot quotations showing a decline of 1/16d. in Fair Dholleras and ½d. per lb. in "Good Fair Ginned Dharwar. This morning's report comes quiet but unchanged, probable sales 12,000 bales, imports, 19,000 ; New York prices being unchanged.

The American figures are as follows :—

	1874.	1873.	1872.
Thursday's receipts	24,000	31,000	21,000
Do. Exports to U. K.	10,000	9,000	3,000
Friday's receipts	16,000	158,000	91 000
Exports to U. K.	48 000	59 000	44,000
Total rect. since 1st Sept.	1,783,000	1,575,000	1,503,000
Exports to U. K.	670,000	490,000	435,000

Reuter's statement of the past fortnight's shipments of Piece Goods shows very moderate supplies of all descriptions for Bombay, but for Calcutta, the quantities are still on a full average scale.

The Bank of England Return for the week ending yesterday, must be accepted as very favorable. There is a large increase in discounts, but this is usual at this time of the year, and from the fact of the Reserve and Bullion having improved, it is evident that the proceeds of the bills discounted have merely gone to the the credit of current accounts. A reduction in the Bank rate might almost have been looked for under the circumstances, but it can only be considered now as the more certain at an early date.

CONSOLS this morning still stood at 92, French Rentes have advanced to 99½, Bar Silver is unaltered at 57½d. per oz.

STERLING Exchange has been quiet but firm to-day without special change in rates. If anything, buyers have shown less disposition to operate both ready and forward, and we now quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	Rs 10 5/32	per rupee
Do. 6 months' sight...	Rs. 10 19/32.	"
Credits do.	...Rs. 10 17/32d.	"
Documents do.	...Rs. 10¼.	"

On Calcutta, demand drafts are at 3/16 and 60 days' sight ¼ per cent discount. In GOVERNMENT PAPER there is still very little doing, current quotations being :—Fours, Rs. 102½, Fours and a half, Rs. 103½, Fives and a half, Rs. 109½.

The SHARE Market is quiet but steady at previous prices. There are few buyers, but holders at the same time show little disposition to effect sales.

COTTON cotinues quiet, dealers being very firm in their prices, but with European agents, a considerable business is being done up country at yesterday's decline.

FREIGHTS are quiet and unaltered.

For PIECE GOODS the demand remains very dull, and no sales of importance are reported from first hands. Nominally, prices continue unchanged, but from day to day there is an almost imperceptible decline in the rates obtainable except for special makes.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last divi. declared.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	52
22,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1 440
10,000	500	all	12p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	7 2½
10 000	500	375	12p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. issue	605
5,25	1,000	all	4 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,180
30,000	25	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China	200
40,	2811	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	175
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	175
40 000	400	175	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	113
6,000	250	all	12 p.c.	Oriental Bank	475

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	150*	Alexandra Spinning	1 600
800	5,000	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	3,185
320	4,000	5 0	...	Bhowanigor M. & P. C	2 400
90	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,200
(1	100	100	10*	Bronch Mills	250
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,000
2,500	2,000	all	100*	Dharumsey Spinning.....	1,650
1,500	1,250	all	125p.c.	Fleming S. & W. Co ...	1,100
1,150	1,000	all	115p.c.	Great Eastern	1,300
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S & W. Co...	1,100
700	1,000	all	115p.c.	Jeevraj Balloo Mills	1,265
.....	...	8 0	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,250
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,450
.....	...	5 0	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,150
2,500	1,000	all	65	Manockjee Petit's	1,370
1,050	1,000	all	120p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,320
4,000	500	all	68*	Oriental	810
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	440
750	1,000	1,000	20 p.c.	Soondercas Spinning ...	1,425
500	1,000	25	30p.c.	Do. Do. 1/4 share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of Liquidation.		
.....	2*	19	...	Bank of China	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	20	15	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula.....	1

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 13th December 1874.

	Open, 1,278½ Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching		1,60,090 3 0
Merchandize		3,19,185 14 0
Electric Telegraph		741 11 0
Earth Trans		622 8 0
	Total Rs.....	4,60,630 4 0

Corresponding week last year, open 1,260½ miles ..... Total Rs..... 3,66,147 2 8

Increase Rs..... 94,483 1 4

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s RAFFAEL, 92 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch (December 14 h) with ninety-six deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for same port with a general cargo and forty deck passengers.

THE s s PALESTINE, 2,128 tons, Captain J Owen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (November 14th) calling at Holy Head, Port said, and Suez via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Revd Mr. and Mrs Thomas, Revd Mr. Robinson, Revd Mr. Hard, Revd Mr. Goodwin, Miss L re, M D, Mrs. Banergea and two children and Revd Mr. Mossmore.

THE B I S N Co's s s CALCUTTA, 548 tons, Captain J Melville, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers —For Busserah :—Mrs. J. Weber. For Bushire—Mrs Rees. For Fao.—Mrs. Gobler. For Kurrachee.—Mr and Mrs. Langley, two children, and three servants, Colonel Vyse, Captain Gobler, Revd Mr and Mrs. W Clark, and Dy Surg Genl J M S Fogo and servant. For different ports.—Seven deck passengers.

THE P AND O Co's s s NIZAM, 1,727 tons, Captain A E Barlow, which arrived in harbour on the 17 h instant from Aden and Suez brought the English Mail, and the following cargo :—216 packages piece goods, 5 packages wine, 7 packages color, 58 packages beads 104 bales twist, 14 packages umbrellas, 9 cases boots 15 cases saffron, 25 barrels raisins 332 boxes specie, 20 bags cloves, 10 packages coffee, 2 boxes wax, 30 packages gum, and many other packages of merchandise and some packages for transhipment for the different ports.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Palestine (s).....	Owens	Liverpool, Nov. 11.
	Raffaele (s)	Nacoda	Cutch, Dec. 14.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Prince R gent.....	Graham	Rangoon.
	Raffaele (s ...	Nacoda	ut-h.
	Calcutta (s)	Melville	P. Gu f via Kurrachee.
	H. M. S. Crocodile..	Town-end ...	England.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Mula, to Aden, Jeddah, and Hoodooda.
Steamer Penang, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Ship Belmark, to Liverpool.
Ship Winged Hunter, t Calcutta.
Ship Pegasus, to New York.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.		
14	Ava (s)	Calcutta.
9	Java (s)	Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 18.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Tanjore s, 18 cases cochineal, Kochairdass Khoosaldass.
Kingston s, 2 cases stamps, and 4 cases glue stock, John S. Elmore & Co ; 50 tons provision, Ebrahjee Haybally ; 20 c es pa er by Byramjee Jeejeebhoy ; 20 cs pale ale, Narsen K Co ; 10 cases candles, Sir Sultan Ahmed's Sons & Co ; 100 barrel alum, Goodoo Nundjee.
Can ra s, 57 hogsheads beer, H manjee Pestonjee & sons ; 110 kegs nails, Heptonst Allenbury & Co ; 100 cases gin, Mer wa jee Coo rjee & Co ; 43 cases sundry stores, 6 cases cheese and 25 cases candles, Mr manjee Cowrjee & co ; 13 cases candles, and 40 cases champagne, C. E. atchel & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kingstone, 891 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.
Bulwark, 1,4 0 w eat ya n H jee Muth. Cassum.
Woodbu n s, 1 ock tortoise shell, Curmalbhoy Hussenbhoy ; 13 bales wool, Prasjee Vusta ; 72 bales w.ol, and 102 bales cotton, Cullianjee Pitamber ; 62 bales wool, and 101 bales cotton, Cursondass Cullianjee ; 100 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.
J C Sassoon s, 25 bales cotton, Nu rayanjee Co.
Imbleton s, 57 bales cotton, Ewoop and Co ; 76 bales cotton, Hajee Nagree and Co ; 28 bales cotton, Hunraj Dewjee and Co ; 101 b les cotton, Nursey Khatow ; 81 b les cotton, Khattow Nathoo ; 100 bale cotton, Hurjee Jessa ; 31 bales cotton, Valub as Vu dra mbaist ; 60 bales cotton, Mugjee Visandjee ; 79 bales cotton, Cassum Canow.
Stra hclyd s, 312, cwts myrabolams, Moolji Jaitha ; 14 bales w ol So nder as Mooljee ; 200 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Man ekjee and Co ; 38 bales cotton, Kulick Nathoo and Co ; 10 b les cotton, G eeves Cotton and Co ; 141 bale cotton, Soondercass Mooljee ; 32 ba es cotton, Gangjee Narpat.

FOR LONDON.

De hi s, 12 cases fi hmaws, 2 Nuthoo ; 15 bal s hides, A Woosman ; 24 bales hides, S Futlay boy ; 70 cases oilbanum, C Heerjee ; 50 hund es E teeth, Tapun ; 26 bundles K teeth, A ahmed ; 12 pi ces E teeth, B Girdhurdass ; 24 bags nigella seed, and 1 3 bags gingelly seed, S Tyabjee & Co ; 60 cases oilbanum, J Lalljee ; 74 bags aloes socotra, C Eb an ; 49 cases oilbanum, G Chintamon ; 20 bundles E teeth, C Shripa jee ; 51 cases flaw axes, C Ebr m ; 178 pieces E teeth, M Ga jee ; 7 bundles silk, N Allarakhia.

FOR HAVRE.

Delhi s, 150 bales cotton, Bhimjee Sanjee & Co.
Str. thclyde s, 1,200 bags w eat, Finlay Scott & Co.
Delhi s, 3 0 bags wheat, Finlay Scott & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Lima s, 2,560 packages linseed. Ralli Brothers.
Queen of Ceylon, 6,000 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MALTA

Woodburn s, 4,000 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—DECEMBER 15.

Mackenzie, Lieut, Bombay 3rd Regt N I, on leave from Ahmedabad.

DECEMBER 17.

Wingate, Captain, Bengal P W Dept, on leave, from Chakrata.
Hasting, Colonel, Bombay Royal Artillery, from Kurrachee.
Perdican, Apothy, Bengal 85th Regt, from sick le ve, from England.
Clapham, Lieut-Col, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Clark, Surg Major, Bombay Army Med Dept, on duty, from England.
Vyse, Brigadier Genl, Bombay S aff, on duty, from England.
Mant, Major, Bombay Royal Engineers, from furlough, from England.

DECEMBER 18.

Selfe, Lieut, Madras Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kamptee.
Fo son, Colonel, Bombay 17th Regt N I, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—DECEMBER 17.

Hogg, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

DECEMBER 18.

Thompson, Lieut, Bengal 11th Regt, on duty, to Jubbulpore.
Johnson, Sub-Lieut, Bengal 51st K. O. Lt infantry, on duty, to Pegu.
Hasting, Colonel, Bombay Royal Artillery, to Allahabad.
Clapham, Lieut-Col, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, to Madras.
Vyse, Brigadier General, Bombay Staff, to join to Kurrachee.
Fogo, D Surg eon, Bombay British Forces, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Johnstone, Dy Surg Genl, Bombay Ind Med Dept, on duty, to Taunah.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 9th December. 1874.

The following extracts from G neral Orders by His Excellency the Commander-in Chief in India, are republished :—

Surgn E Irving, attached 9th N I will, on arrival at Coconada, assume medical charge of the drafts of that regt on the voyage to Bu mah per Steamer Himalaya, and return to Secunderabad in m dical charge of the Left Wing.

Surgn W J Butler, of the British Burmah Division, will return to Madras in medical charge of the Left Wing, 10th N I, to embark at Rangoon about the 8th March next, and report himself to the Surgeon Gen l, Indian Medical Dept., for orders.

Surgn F Waring son, from d d 1-21st Fusiliers, to medical charge of De ot, Ramandroog, as a temporary arrangement.

Surg Maj C H Giraud, from Medical charge of Depot at Ramandroog, to Medical charge Right wing 67th Regt, Tonghoo vice Surgeon-Maj Murray, to leave Madras by Steamer of Dec.

Surgeon-Maj t M Rose, M D, from 44th N I, to 39th N I, vice Heard, vacated.

Surgeon J L O'Keefe, from late arrival to dupy Surgn-Genl's Dept, I and D Mysore Division, to join forthwith, at the public expense.

Maj S H Williams, from general duty, Trichinopoly, Offg Wing Officer 2nd N I.

Lieutenant-Colonel O C C 23rd Nov 1874, nominating Maj Chambers to the 2nd N I.

Leave of absence :—

Genl list—Capt J E F Stretfell, Adjt 9th N I, from 24th Nov 1874, or date of departure for one month, Madras, &c, to appear before a Medical Board, preparatory to embarking on fu lough to Europe.

44th Foot—Sub Lieut J G Morris, from 8th Dec 1874, to 13th January 1875, India, private affairs.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office Simla, 8th Dec. 1874.

The Commander-in-Chief in In ia is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Lieut-Col Vivian, 85th Light Infantry, Extra Aide-de-Camp to be Aide-d-Camp, on His Excellency's personal Staff, with effect from the 7th Nov 1874.

67th Regt—Lieut-Col (brev Col) Vere Hunt Bowles, from the 63rd Regt to be Lieut-Col, vice Brownlow, who exchange, with the approval of Her Majesty. Dated 1st Dec 1874.

67th Regt—Lieut-Thomas Lumsden Wilkinson to be Major, vice Forsyth, promoted, with effect from the 21st Oct 1874, subject to the approval by H R H the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

11th Regt—Brevet-Major Fenham Todd to be Major of Musketry, vice Dunn appointed Adjt with effect from the 21 t Oct 1874, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

62nd Regt—Lieut Colonel (brevet-Colonel) Henry Ralph Brewse, from the 77th Regt, to be Lieut-Colonel vice Bowles, with exchanges, with the approval of Her Majesty. Dated 1st Dec 1874.

2nd Bengal Cavalry—Major T C Graham, late 4th European Light Cavalry, to officiate as 2nd Squadn Officer, vice Semble, on fu lough. Dated 1st Dec 1874.

17th Bengal Cavalry—Capt R H S Gover, 1st Squadn Subn, is re-appointed 1st Squadn Subn, with effect from the date of his promotion to be a Lieut-Colonel.

4th N I—Lieut C B Devereux, 37th Regt, 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, vice Smith, dies at Qr Mr.

Lieut F M Rundall, 49th Regt, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, vice Des Vaux. Dated 26th Nov 1874.

6th N I—Capt W Atkins, Qr Mr, to be 2nd Wing Subn, vice Birch. Dated 1st Dec 1874.

Lieut W J A Birch, 2nd Wing Subn, to be Qr Mr, vice Atkins. Dated 1st Dec 1874.

17th N I—Lieut C W Ravenshaw, 1st Batn 14th Regt, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, vice Lieut Von Beverhoudt, on furlough. Dated 26th Nov 1874.

21st N I—Lieut E A E Wylly, 10 h Regt, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Interpreter, on probation, vice Money-Simson, dec as Adjut. Da ed 28th Nov 1874.

29th N I—Maj R D Campbell, Wing Officer, to be 2nd in Command, vice Lieut Col Huxham, deceased. Dated 1st Dec 1874.

Capt H W Webster, 1st Wing Subn, to be Wing Officer, vice Campbell. Dated 1st Dec 1874.

31st N I—Lieut S C Graves, 2nd Wing Subn, to be 1st Wing Subn, vice Tweedell, appointed Wing Officer Dated 1st Dec 1874.

42nd N I—Capt E A Wauchope, late offg 2nd in Command 44th N I to be Wing Officer, vice Tulloch, appointed 2nd in Comd. Dated 1st Dec 18 4.

4th N I—Surgn J O'Brien, M D, is confirmed in medical charge of the regt. Dated 1 t Dec 1874.

Assistant-Surgeon Cupt J F Fitz G Colegrave, staff Corps, to be Station Staff Officer Dated 1st Dec 1874.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

Royal Artillery—Capt L H S James to rank as Capt from the 11th Dec 1870.

8th Regt—Maj E D'H Fairtlough to be Lieut-Col from the 29 h Dec 1874.

72nd Highlanders—Capt C M Stockwell to be Maj from the 17th Nov 1874.

81st Regt—Lieut-Col R B Chichester to be Col from the 20th Oct 1874.

Maj (Local Lieut-Col C J Skeny to be Col from the 10th Sept 1872.

Maj W B Browne to be Lieut Col, from the 16th Aug 7868.

Capt (brev Maj) H A Chichester to be Maj from the 17th Jany 1871.

Capt W H M Jackson to rank as Cap, from the 5th Dec 1868.

83rd Regt—Maj E Mecrant to be Lieut-Col from the 10th Nov 1874.

Medical Dept, British Service—Surgn A G Bartley, M D., R A to be Surgn Maj from the 31st Ma ch 1874.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Sirhind Division order, dated the 30th Nov 1874, directing Surgn J B Wilson, M D, to doing duty with the 11th Hussars, to proceed in medical charge of a part of recovered men to Sealkote, and on completion of this duty to rejoin the 11th Hussars.

Dated the 28th Nov 1874 directing Local Surgn Maj S G White, M D, to report himself for duty with the 57th Foot, during the voyage to England.

Allahabad Division order, dated the 4th Nov 1874, directing Surgn W B Jameson, M D, with the half batn 14th Foot at Benares, to proceed to Dinapore, and assume medical charge of C Batty 11th Regt R A from Surgn R Jackson, who on being relieved will proceed to Allahabad, and report himself for orders.

Dated the 11th Nov 1874, directing the following medical arrangements :—

Surgn Maj J Hendley to assume medical charge of the 1st batn 18th Foot, on its arrival at Allahabad and proceed with it to Bareilly.

Surgn Maj T Barnwell to report himself for duty with the 1st batn 18th Foot, on its arrival at Allahabad and to proceed with it to Bareilly.

Surgn Maj W Ashton, M D, to as ume medical charge of the Artiller Division and E-11th Batty R A from the 12 h Nov 1874.

Meean Meer Brigade order, dated the 23rd Nov 1874, directing Surg Maj F H O'D nel, M D 25th N I to afford medical aid to the 17th N I pending the arrival of Surgn G C Hall, when he will assume medical charge of the 25th N I as a temporary measure ; also to afford medical aid to 11th Bengal Lancers, until further orders.

Sialkote Division order, dated the 7th Nov 1874 appointing Capt J W Green, 1st batn 11th Foot, to act temporarily as Station Staff Officer, with effect from the 19th inst., vice Lieut G V Meredith, proceeding with his Regiment to Jubbulpore in course of relief.

Bengal Sappers and Miners—Corps order, dated the 30th Nov 1874, appointing Lieut G W Bartram, R E to officiate as Supt of Instruction, with effect from the 15th Oct 1874 vice Lieut W J H Logan Hon'ble, R E proceeded on leave out of India pending embarkation ; and appointing Lieut H Dove, R E to officiate as Doing Duty Officer, with effect from the 15th Oct 1874 vice Lieut G W Bartram, R E appointed Offg Supt of Instruction.

1st Batn 5th Foot—Regimental order, dated the 17th Oct 1873, appointing Lieut (now Capt) D Dalrymple to act as Interpreter, during the absence of Lieut T A Cam.on at Garrison Instruction.

37th Foot—Detachment order, dated the 10th Nov 1874 appointing Lieut A R Hennell to be Adjt and Qr Mr to the left wing.

109th Foot—regimental order, dated the 20th Nov 1874, appointing Lieut E A F Wylly to be Interpreter to the regt, vice Captain H P Daniel.

29th N I—Regimental order, dated the 25th Nov 1874, appointing Capt T S Q Clutterbuck, attached, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn, vice Lieut C Dyes, on sick leave, and as Qr Mr, vice Lieut E W Conran, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 22nd idem, consequent on the return from furlough of Lieut-Col J J H Gordon, Comdt.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Allahabad Division Order, dated the 19th Nov 1874, directing Surgn L A Irving to report himself for duty with the 2nd batn 19th Foot to accompany the married families proceeded to Rawe Khet.

Dated the 23rd No 1874, directing Surgn F Howard, M D, to remain on general duty at Allahabad.

Dated the 23rd Nov 1874, directing Surgn F Howard, M D to proceed with the draft of the 4th batn Rifle Brigade leaving for Umballa, and on being relieved at that station to proceed to Meean Meer sur duty.

Dated the 23rd Nov 1874, directing Surgn N McCreery to proceed to Jullunder for duty with H M's 81st Foot.

Dated the 24 h Nov 1874, directing Surgn Maj A R Waghorn to proceed to Meean Meer to assume medical charge of the 26th N I

Dated the 25th No 1874, directing Surgn T Moriarty, M D, to remain at the Rest Camp at Allahabad, until further ord rs.

Lah re Division order, dated the 1st Dec 1874, directing Surgn Maj H F Williams, M D, 40th N I to assume medical charge of the Ordnance Department at Peroopore, from Surgn M J E O Tandy.

Presidency District order, dated the 2nd Dec 1874, directing the undermentioned medical officers to do duty in the Presidency General Hospital with effect from date of their arrival at Calcutta :—

Surgns—S H Browne, E Mair, J Armstrong, L R Dawson, J C Shircore, G J M Smith, H P Yeld, J C Fuller od C J H Warden.

Allahabad Brigade order, dated the 1st Dec 1874, directing Surgn F W Wright, M D to continue to do duty with the 34th N I until further orders, after being relieved of the medical charge of that regt by Surgn Maj F Odevaine.

Dated the 1st Dec 1 74, direc ing Surgns W C Gubbins and C P Turner to remain at Allahabad, until further ord rs.

Allahabad Station Order, dated the 30th Nov 1874, directing Surgn R A K Holmes, M D, to resume medical charge of the 18th Bengal Cavalry.

Umritsur Station Order, dated the 30th Nov 1874, appointing Surgn H Whitwell, officiating Civil Surgn, Amritsur, to the medical charge of the detachment 17th N I, from the 30th Nov 1874 vice Surgn Maj J Wilson, M A.

Attock Garrison Order, dated the 2nd Nov 1874, directing Lieut-Col T N Hewett, R A, to assume to command of the garrison, with effect, from the 1st idem, vice Brevet Lieut-Col Stovert 5-13th R A, proceeding with his battery in course of relief.

60th Foot, (2nd Batn)—Regimental order, dated the 3rd Dec 1874, appointing Lieut C Hope to be Interpreter to the battalion, with effect from the 2nd idem, vice Lieut W S Anderson, appointed to perform the duties of Adjt of 8th Regt.

19th Bengal Cavalry—Regimental order, dated the 30th Sept 1874, appointing Lieut J Lynch to officiate as 1st Squadn Subn and Adjt, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 22nd idem vice Lieut C Egan, on special duty (this cancels the G O C dated 15th Oct. ber, p. 467, which confirmed the Regimental order dated the 1st Oct appointing Lieut Lynch to officiate as Adjt only)

Regimental order, dated the 3rd Nov 1874, appointing Lieut J B Lynch, offg 1st Squadn Subn, to officiate as 3rd Squadn Officer, in addition to his other duties.

30th N I—Regimental order, dated the 16th N 1874, making the undermentioned appointments, with effect from the 15 h idem vice Lieut-Col G C Buchanan deceased :

Maj R D Campbell, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer

Capt H W Webster, 1st Wing Subn and offg Qr Mr to officiate as Wing Officer.

Lieut A Burlton-Bennet, offg 1st Wing Subn to officiate ass Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IN TWO ROTICES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

BABINGTON—December 7th, at Fort Abuzai, Doaba Outposts, the wife of Capta n C W Babington, 27th P L, of a son.

GROVE—December 4th, at Leslie Cottage, Ootacamund, the wife of R W Grove, Esq, of a son.

MACKENZIE—December 7th, at Singa ra Marie Factory, Mungeldye, Assam, the wife of Henry Dickson Mackenzie, of a son.

DEATH.

HOOPER—December 13th, at Lahore, the instant son of the Rev W Hooper, of water on th brain.

HILL—At sea on 14th, at Sea apore, Sub-Lieutenant M M Hill, 1st Battalion 14th Regiment—aged 21 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1874.

SIR LEWIS PELLY has no doubt enough work on his hands just at present in trying to enable a weak and vicious prince, surrounded by corrupt favourites, to govern, with the aid of a foreign Minister whom he cordially hates, a people who loathe his rule and are eager to destroy it. The work of reconciliation which the new Resident has taken in hand seems to us, indeed, impracticable. The Government of India, after having had proof positive of the shameful misgovernment of Baroda placed in evidence in the Report of its own Commission, was weak enough, in order to escape the odium of annexing the country, to content itself with giving the Gaekwar a warning that, unless within eighteen months he changed his ways, his kingdom would probably be taken from him. How could any reasonable man expect Mulharrao to be able to turn to good account his period of probation? The man is too frightened to know what to do, even if he had the moral or intellectual energy to do it. The continued presence of Colonel Phayre at Baroda must have acted as a blister to his wounded feelings; for was it not this Resident who had forced the Government of India to recognise the Gaekwar's case as one justifying some kind of interference, and would he not go on taking the side of the oppressed people instead of winking with diplomatic tact at the crimes and follies of their rulers? The stern, unbending Englishman who had made himself the champion of yet powerless people could not be expected to forsake his clients after the existence of their wrongs had been fully established, though the British Government had refused to redress them till the Gaekwar had had another trial. There was, therefore, no possibility of inventing a *modus vivendi* for the Prince and the Resident; and the Government of India, choosing a most unfortunate time for its intervention, has now attempted to improve matters by setting aside Colonel Phayre. But Sir Lewis Pelly can only avoid imitating the example of his predecessor by rushing to the other extreme, letting the Gaekwar have everything his own way, and refusing to listen to the petitions of any of Mulharrao's subjects who come to him with pitiful tales of their grievances. It really appears as if the new Resident had orders to take this course; for, if his remarkable declaration to the ryots that the Gaekwar too had rights struck the keynote of his policy, the people can look henceforth for very little sympathy or help from the representative of the British Government at Baroda. Such a policy must dishonour the British name and make every one wish that the Government of India had never interfered at all. The fact is, Mulharrao ought to have been either deprived of his sovereign power or fully acquitted six months ago; and the hesitating, timorous policy of the Government of India has only increased the difficulties of the situation. We presume, however, that Sir Lewis Pelly has not been instructed to carry his policy of consideration for the Gaekwar's rights and feelings so far as to acquiesce in the kidnapping by Mulharrao's servants of men living in British territory. The Khyberees and other border ruffians may of course be allowed to kidnap and murder British officers and soldiers with impunity, for they are awkward customers to deal with, and the British Government of these days does not care to go to war with adversaries who are armed with any better weapons than bows and arrows. But we can still do what we like with Baroda, and Sir Lewis Pelly may possibly not shrink from using his influence to obtain the release of two innocent British subjects who were kidnapped by a priest living in the Gaekwar's territory, and who have been kept in prison without a trial for six months. The story of the abduction of these men is told in the following letter from a native of Neriad. We have taken pains to verify the accuracy of each statement in the letter, and can say that up to this time the kidnapper, in spite of the promise given in a *Khureeta* from the Gaekwar, has not been forwarded for trial, while his victims are still in prison. We now leave the matter in Sir Lewis Pelly's hands :—

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Doubtless Sir Lewis Pelly, like other wise persons, daily peruses your valuable journal, and I therefore hope through it your means to draw his attention to the wretched plight of the miserable beings whose story I now tell you. If it is not well written, pray alter it; but keep to the facts I give you.

Not far from the town which is my usual habitation, lies the British village of Toondel, and next to that the Gaekwar's village of Peenj. At Toondel lived some Chamarias or leather workers who had migrated there from Peenj.

On the 5th of July last, the Garoda or priest of the Peenj Chamarias came to the immigrants into British territory, and invited two of them named Gobarya Premla and his brother Amthya to a funeral feast at Peenj, but no sooner had he thus induced them to come a little way from their village into the fields, than, in concert with other men of Peenj who were lying in wait for the purpose, he seized them and had them carried off to the chowkey at Peenj, whence they were transferred next day to the prison at Pitland, the chief town of the Gaekwar's territory in that district; and there they have been kept to this day, although they have committed no crime.

Their poor wives who have no one left to support them are continually beseeching the officers of the English Sirkar, but can get no redress, and are now almost starving. I myself have seen them more than once waiting with their petitions when the First Assistant Magistrate was encamped in this town. Both he and the magistrate tell them, that the Baroda Resident has been more than once written to; and what more can be done?

I have heard that the good Colonel Phayre with great trouble obtained an order from the Durbar directing the kidnapping priest Deorsania to be handed over to the Fouzdar here for trial, but mentioning that the two Chamarias were kept in prison for debt. Now, how can this priest be convicted without their evidence? And is it right for one king to seize the innocent subjects of another and put them into prison for debt? The English Government did not break into Damaun and arrest the rich swindlers who after running wilfully into debt fled there, and then sat in their gardens and laughed. How much less should Mulharrao seize and imprison British subjects who are in debt through helplessness? Is the English Sirkar become weak, or does is no longer care to protect its poor ryots? What profit is it then for those who are oppressed that they do not live in Gaikwarree villages, but in the

KHALSA.

DR. HEWLETT ought to be ashamed of his apologists, who are either very stupid or very malicious. Not contented with telling the public that he is in the habit of relegating his work as Surgeon of the Goculdass Tejpall Hospital to assistants because the duties of Coroner are so arduous, the *Times of India* comes forward again to damage his cause with mis-statements "gross as a mountain—open, palpable." That newspaper says we have changed our tactics, and that three days ago it was boldly asserted (by us, we presume) that it was a violation of the law of the land to be at once Coroner and Surgeon. This is quite untrue. The *Bombay Gazette* has not changed its front in the matter at all. We said that it would be illegal for the *Deputy Coroner* to act as such under the circumstances explained by Dr. Hewlett in his letter to Government, because (in our opinion) the Coroner's Act lays it down that the Deputy Coroner can hold an inquest only when the Coroner is absent from it for a lawful and reasonable cause, and we held, and hold still, that absence for the purpose of retaining another appointment which the Coroner himself feels to be incompatible with all the duties of the Coronership could not be called either a "lawful" or a "reasonable" cause. We are quite aware that the Coroner's Act permits the Coroner to hold simultaneously any other office under Government; but there is nothing in it declaring that that other office must be one which will clash with the Coronership, or that a Coroner may be personally present at an inquest and officially absent; and we repeat that it is a scandal to permit Dr. Hewlett to retain two appointments which he finds it necessary to cut and snip in order that they may both fit his person, no matter whether or not the ill-assorted garments sit on him decently. It is, we believe, a mistake to suppose that if the whole work of the Coroner for a month were to devolve on his deputy, Dr. Hewlett would gain nothing, for the Deputy is only paid a small sum for each inquest, whereas Dr. Hewlett's regular monthly salary as Coroner is sufficient to pay for all the inquests which are ever likely to be held in a month and yet leave something considerable for him to pocket. The *Times of India* further accuses the staff of this journal of addressing letters to the editor and ourselves of publishing them. We do not know whether it is more profitable to a person to be praised or condemned by the *Times of India* under its present management. Its abuse is drawn from such malignant internal sources that any honest man who feels it his duty to resent it may almost prefer its commendations to the danger of touching the dirty stuff in any way whatever, on the other hand, its praise is of so damaging a character, and poured forth on such avariety of characters, ranging downwards from a debauching Gaekwar to a poor grasping pluralist, that anybody may well be excused a shudder before accepting it. We deny altogether that a single line in our correspondence columns has ever been written by a member of our staff, or by anybody connected with the *Bombay Gazette*. All the letters to us about the Hewlett job have been honest expressions of public opinion. We apologise to our readers for making this explanation, and can assure them that we should not have thought it worth our while to deny the *Times of India's* statement if we did not think that our silence on the subject would help the cause of those whose interest it is to promulgate the impression that our writings against Dr. Hewlett's attempt to hold two opposing appointments against all principles of public decency have been prompted by personal animus. What am I to Hecuba, or Hecuba to me?"—what is Dr. Hewlett to us, or we to Dr. Hewlett? We know that his temperament and his luck have given him much to do for many years in connection with this City; but, although we are willing to grant him all necessary credit for what he has done, we are not disposed to consider his services so valuable that we must close our eyes to jobbery and official indecency. We are sure the community will not be misled by the side issues raised by the *Times of India* in the shape of unworthy personal attacks upon ourselves: on the contrary, their attention will be drawn to the desperation of a cause which needs the help of such a despicable set of public apologists.

It seems to be imagined that it would be all the same whether a public man or a non-official held the office of Coroner; but this is quite erroneous, for a public man whose chief appointment ought to give him plenty of work to do if he did not hand it over to assistants cannot fulfil all the so-called arduous duties of the Coronership (which, according to a contemporary, require him to fly to the extreme ends of the island like a witch on a broomstick from sunrise to sunset) without neglecting his other and more important duties; whereas a non-official can sacrifice his private work in favour of his official, and the public lose nothing and gain what they pay for. It seems to us that the Coronership has so many duties attached to it that the performance of them must take away a considerable portion of any man's time who has to perform them, and that it should be given to some struggling citizen who can afford the

TELEGRAMS FOR BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE STEVENS CASE.

CALCUTTA, 18TH DECEMBER.

Special Bengal Officer is to be deputed to [illegible]m by the Government of India to enquire into the Stevens murder case.

THE PASSENGERS BY THE KHEDIVE.

The Hon'ble Miss Baring, Captain Baring, and Colonel Stuart are expected to arrive in Calcutta this afternoon.

THE EURASIANS.

Commenting on the Viceroy's Martinière speech on European and Eurasian education, the *Englishman* recommends a restriction of early Eurasian marriages, which Government, without legislation, might aid in promoting.

THE NEW PUBLIC WORKS MINISTER.

CALCUTTA, 18TH DECEMBER.

It is rumoured that, on the retirement of the Hon. Mr. Ellis from service, the Hon. Mr. Inglis will be nominated the Public Works Minister. This arrangement will obviate the necessity of increasing the strength of the Viceroy's Council.

THE DUFFLA EXPEDITION.

ALLAHABAD, 18TH DECEMBER.

[illegible] Hutchinson, Egan, and Begbie and [illegible]ocolles have arrived at Doimookh, Borpani [illegible]yesterday. Dr. Gunn has been invalided. The [illegible] advanced yesterday seven miles north over [illegible]the Kedall.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

RUMOURED INTENDED RESIGNATION OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

BERLIN, 17TH DECEMBER.

A widespread report is current that Prince Bismarck intends to resign the Chancellorship of the German Empire, the ostensible cause of this step being the vote passed by the German Parliament condemning the arrest and subsequent sentence of one year's imprisonment passed on the editor of the Ultramontane Organ *Germania*.

It is expected that the Emperor William will refuse to accept the Prince's resignation.

THE following strange story regarding Juswunt Sing, a boy said to be a *soobiee*, son of the late Chief of Dewur is told by a correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*. It is said that Juswunt Sing, who is a boy and has no one, with the exception of his mother, to look after him, had also sent a statement about his claim to the vacant guddee to the Agent to the Governor General for Rajpootana. When Thakoor Mahtab Sing heard of this he boldly went to the Deodhee gate of the house where Juswunt Sing was living and gave him a good beating. The mother of the late Maharaja was also taken in, and Sirdar Jungul Sing Thanawalla having sent for Juswunt Sing to his house, thrashed him unmercifully, and kept him locked in a room for nine hours. Her Highness then asked him if he had written anything to the Agent about his claim? He was so afraid of getting a beating that he declined to say he had written anything to the Agent to the Governor-General on the subject. The mother of the late Maharaja then took a letter from Juswunt Sing, stating that he had made no report about the succession to the guddee to the Agent. As the Agent is now on the spot there is no doubt that he will enquire into the subject and punish Mahtab Sing for his behaviour towards the poor boy. It is also believed that the Agent will make some one responsible as guardian to him.

THE diggings at Pompeii are just now going on with vigour. What has been brought to light in the course of so many years is really, after all, only a small part of the city, and every search below the ground adds something to the stock. It is certainly startling, as the spade and basket are busily at work, to come suddenly on a large painting of Orpheus with the beasts listening to his music, fresh brought to light after its lucky imprisonment of eighteen hundred years. The charm is perhaps a little broken when we find that the columns of the newly discovered house are, like those of so many of the houses of Pompeii, no real columns at all, but masses of brick covered with plaster. But the picture is certainly one of the most striking among the mural paintings in the buried city. It is to be hoped that nothing will induce those who have the management of these works ever to fall back on the old bad way of carrying everything off to the Museum at Naples. A painting, or anything else, loses more than half its value if it is carried off from the place for which it is meant. In a museum it is simply a specimen; in its own place it is part of a whole. For objects which, for any cause, cannot be left on the spots where they are found, the museum which is forming in Pompeii itself, not that at Naples, is clearly the right place. For the rest, the simple course is that which is now followed, that of roofing in the buildings where perishable objects, like paintings, are found. Leda showing her children to Tyndareus is worth ten times as much in her own place, on the wall where she was first painted, than if she had been carried off to keep company with Briseis and Iphigenia among a crowd of other objects which were never meant to be seen altogether.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 27TH NOVEMBER.

THERE is much rejoicing in Pall Mall owing to two circumstances. Recruiting for the Army is going on in a satisfactory manner and the establishment is said to be complete, and the returns from the different regiments to which the Martini-Henry rifle has been served out show that the weapon is all that a soldier could wish to be armed with, and that it has hitherto been maligned by many persons who have had a direct interest in some other arm. For example, I met the other day in the streets an attorney who had failed in his own profession, but had become possessed with a strongly rooted idea that he was an intuitive mechanician, and that his *forte* was to produce a rifle which should excel all others. He produced one—it was tried and proounced to be next to useless, yet he cannot be convinced that he has been fairly used. He still holds that interest of the vilest character was brought to bear so that he should be driven from the field, and he is occasionally seen wadding through some of the leading thoroughfares of London hugging his pet invention in the hope of meeting with some sympathetic soul who will condole with him on the cruel treatment he has received at the hands of Her Majesty's Ministers, and at the same time who will join in abusing the "Martini-Henry." There are dozens of individuals who, if they are not so vindictive as this disappointed attorney, are equally indignant in joining the hue and cry which he and others have raised.

Surgeon Major A. Leith Adams, M. D., F. R. S., lately attached to the London Recruiting District, has been appointed Professor of zoology in the Royal College of Science in Dublin, and will consequently retire on half pay. Dr. Adams returned with the expeditionary force under Sir Sydney Cotton in 1854 against the Mohmund tribes on the Peshawur frontier, for which he gained a medal and clasp.

The whole of the ninety field officers about to be retired from the Indian army are to be awarded a step in rank on being placed on the Pension List. This is nothing more than bare justice, and it is to be regretted that the claims of these officers for the order of the "Bath" or that of the "Star of India" should not have been carefully weighed before they were "shunted;" but perhaps the authorities have the matter under their consideration. I hear that the Indian Good Service Pensions lately held by Major General F. Farner, Royal Artillery, and Major General Sir G. Malcom, K.C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, have been bestowed on Colonel H. Le G. Bruce, late Bengal Royal Artillery, and Colonel W. F. Curtis, half pay late 21st Hussars—both these officers served long and well. Colonel Bruce was mentioned six times in despatches. Maharajpore, Alliwal, Sobraon, Sadoolapore, Chillianwaulah, Gujerat, the Relief of Lucknow, action at Cawnpore are among the famous fights at which he was present—no one can say that he is a lucky fellow beyond having survived all these bloody engagements. Colonel Curtis entered dear old "John Company's" service before Major General Sir Garnet Wolseley was born, yet he is only a Brevet Colonel in spite of his having been under fire so far back as 1832 in Nugger Parker, and of having served against the Bheels in 1835. Then he was with the Bombay column of the army of the Indus in Sinde and in Afghanistan in 1839. He served through the Persian Campaign of 1857. He served gallantly through the Indian mutiny and was wounded, yet he is only a Brevet Colonel. Verily Fortune is a fickle jade.

The Doctors in this utilitarian age are coming well to the "fore." Surgeon Major Samuel Rowe, C. B., who distinguished himself in the late campaign on the Gold Coast, and was selected by Captain Sir John Glover as the chief of his staff, has been appointed by the Earl of Carnarvon as Special Commissioner to the native chiefs of the protectorate, and has already left England to take upon himself the discharge of his difficult duties. It is a fortunate circumstance for the country that a medical man possessed of administrative abilities has been found to proceed to so pestiferal a climate as that of the West Coast of Africa, as while looking after the interests of the public he will be fully alive to the necessity of not neglecting his own.

The Gazette of last Tuesday will be one of great interest to many of your readers, as it contains a whole list of promotions which would be needless for me to transcribe. Who amongst us who have known London for the last thirty years will not recollect Sir Frederick Smith? I first became acquainted with him "a long time ago" when he was employed as Commandant of the Royal Engineers at Chatham. He died last Friday at the age of eighty two. He was a wonderful man. He preserved his youthful figure and looks to the last, and might at any time have passed for being a quarter of a century younger than he actually was. *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*, so all I will say of the deceased is that I always found him an agreeable and intelligent companion, albeit given to the manners and customs of younger men than himself, in whose society he always felt at ease, strenuously avoiding that of a "parcel of old Buffers." He is the last of his race. Before dismissing him I may as well add for example sake that he was a most diligent man in the transaction of all duties entrusted to him, he was a very laborious member of Parliament, he was a deep reader and a ready and versatile writer. He was a lover of ease and comfort, but never indulged in either while the call of duty made a demand on his attention. I have travelled with him at all hours of the day from day light until dark when, in reality, he might, if he had so chosen, have been in his bed or in his arm chair. We shall not verily ever look upon his like again.

The Royal Commissioners appointed to enquire into the system of Promotion and Retirement in the Army have lost no time in proceeding to business. They met at the close of last week, and there were present Lord Penzance, Lord Hampton, Mr. Bouverie, Major General Johnson, Major General Herbert, Major General Foster, Mr. Welby and the Secretary, Mr. D. Pigott. It is a melancholy fact, but no less a true one, that just now the Penitentiary at Millbank is swarming with military prisoners. The majority have been sentenced by Courts-Martial, and I find that the household troops and the Royal Artillery have furnished out of 900 men the largest proportion of delinquents. People may draw their own inferences, but I contend that London and its attractions are too much for the gunner and the guardsman.

Yesterday the highly prized honour of the Victoria Cross was bestowed at Windsor Castle by the Queen on Major R. W. Sartorius, C.M.G., of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, and on Captain M. S. Bell, of the Royal Engineers, for deeds of valour performed during the late Ashantee Campaign. There are numerous pieces of patronage floating about just now in connection with India, as there are two Brigade Commands to be filled up, viz., that of Brigadier Selby of the Royal Artillery at Madras, and that of Brigadier Addison, C.B. at Bombay. Brigadier General Adams' period of service will expire on the 14th of December and that of Brigadier General MacIntyre C. B Royal Artillery on the 21st of the same month. It is expected that Brigadier Adams will resign the command of his regiment which will now be coming home.

The following are among the few military items which may be worth repeating. Colonel Prettijohn will join the Indian Staff in the early part of next year from the 18th Hussars. Colonel Roe, of the 3rd Battalion of the 60th Rifles, is named for some other employment. It may be no news to you, but, as it is to us, I may mention that as Lieutenant Colonel Kirby of the 68th Regiment is qualified for a brigade in your Presidency, he is very likely to obtain one. Colonel Robertson, who has been so long attached to the 8th Regiment, is expected to vacate the Command of the 2nd Battalion in a few weeks. Colonel Hume, C.B. has given up the Command of the 55th on being appointed to a Brigade in India. The death of Deputy Surgeon General John Bent, senior Medical Officer at Aldershott, has been announced. The deceased was for many years on the staff at Gibraltar. He died in his hut at the camp very unexpectedly. He is universally regretted. It is rumoured that, on the arrival in India of Colonel Vyse of the 3rd Hussars, he will very likely be advanced to the rank of Brigadier General. Colonel Sir Archibald Alison Bart, K. C. B., who has fairly earned a right to a staff employment at home, will immediately proceed to Dublin from leave and assume the discharge of his duties as Deputy Adjutant General of the forces stationed in Ireland. People scarcely realize the fact, but I have ascertained that Sir Archibald very nearly lost his remaining arm during one of the engagements in which he encountered the Ashantees. There was some allusion to the circumstance, but sufficient weight was not put upon it at the time.

We are in the midst of a very dead season. The country houses are full and those in town deserted and empty. Soldiers and sailors are, however, all on the *qui vive* respecting the new Artic Expedition which Mr. Disraeli has determined to fit out. The communication conveying the Premier's decision was made to a soldier, and a sailor will be selected to carry out his wishes. All the navy is volunteering.

BOMBAY GAS COMPANY.

[SPECIALLY REPORTED FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

THE half-yearly meeting of the Bombay Gas Company, Limited, was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street, London, on Thursday the 26th of November. Mr. Daniel Thomas Evans, Chairman, presiding. The report of the directors and statement of accounts were submitted as follows:—

"Your Directors have pleasure in submitting to the Shareholders a Statement of Accounts, duly audited, for the Half-year ending the 30th of June last.

"During this interval the progress of the Company has been satisfactory. There has been an increase in the Gas and Meter Rental, and a decrease in the cost of production; whilst the sale of Residual Products shews an advance, and there has been a fair profit on Fittings.

"After consideration of the question raised at the last Ordinary Meeting of the Company as to the period for payment of the Dividends, your Directors have determined to hold the Half-yearly and Ordinary Meetings respectively a month earlier than heretofore; and to pay the several Dividends on the 1st of June and 1st of December, instead of the 1st of January and 1st of July in each year.

"Taking advantage of the low rate of freight for Bombay, and the decline in the price of coal your Directors have now in stock, afloat, and ordered, a quantity of coal equal to the consumption for a very considerable time; a fact of great importance as regards the future.

"The Accounts shew a Net Profit for the Half-year of £12,24. 16s. 6d.; and, after appropriating £2,900 to the Reserve Fund, your Directors declare a Dividend, free of Income Tax, at the rate of 3½ *per centum* for the Half-year, leaving a balance of £7 23 1s. 5d. to be carried to the credit of the current Half-year.

"The Dividend will be payable on and after the 1st of December next."

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.

30th June, 1874.

					Dr. £	s.	d.
To CAPITAL AUTHORIZED.							
50,000 SHARES at £5 EACH, £250,000							
40,000 shares 20s paid ...	...	...	£200,000				
10,000 Shares £4 paid ...	...	...	40,00				
					240.000	0	0
Debenture ...	...	...	...	...	49,300	0	0
Amount owing by the Company ...					1,070	13	5
Dividend ...	...	...	...	...	9,600	0	9
Reserve Fund ...	...	...	£5,217	6 6			
Add 4 this half-year	...	...	2,900	0 0			
Old Materials sold	...	...	40	9 1			
			£8,.57	15 7			
Written off for Depreciation ...			1,.93	9 2			
					6,709	15	2
Insurance Fund ...	...	...	...	...	839	11	5
Passage Fund...	...	...	...	...	269		
Balance to General Revenue	...	...	...	...	9,123	1	5
					£286,93	1	5

					Cr. £	s.	d.
By Construction Account	...	...	...	...	198,931	5	8
Goods in Transitu ...	...	...	...	...	1,930	10	11
Service Account	...	...	...	...	104	14	7
Retort Account ...	...	...	...	...	1,107	13	7
Stock in Trade, viz.—							
Chancellors, Brackets, &c.	...	...	...	...	6,485	9	0
Brass and Iron Goods, Tubing, &c.	...	...	...	...	5,921	19	3
Materials, Mains and Services ...	...	...	...	...	1,656	8	19
Meters ...	...	...	...	...	2,884	2	8
Coal ...	...	...	...	...	9,148	5	8
Coke ...	...	...	...	...	183	0	0
Tar ...	...	...	...	...	142	18	6
Tools and Sundries ...	...	...	...	...	740	10	9
Amount owing to the Company					6,461	10	6
Cash at Bankers, on deposit, and in hand ...			£23,954	14 3			
Ind an Government 4½% Loan, 1872...	...	...	7,000	0 0			
Bankers Bills in hand	...	...	22,000	0 0			
					52,954	14	3
					£286,933	1	5

(*N.B.—Of this sum £9,600 dividend was paid on 1st July, 1874.)

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

For the Half-year ending 30th June, 1874.

					Dr. £	s.	d.
To Coal—Carbonized	...	...	...	...	6,964	0	3
Wages ...	...	...	...	...	1,039	14	0
Purifying ...	...	...	...	...	43	4	10
Maintenance of Retorts ...				...	215	10	8
Tra cand ure coal Charges ...				...	1,346	13	4
Sal ries and Collectors' Commission				...	1,678	17	5
Rents, Rates and Taxes ...				...	346	12	11
Directors' and Auditors' Remuneration				...	676	5	0
Bad Debts and Allowances...	...	...	...	...	30	11	10
Law Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	119	14	0
Exchange ...	...	...	...	...	653	19	3
Net Profit ...	...	...	...	...	12,241	16	6
					£25,377	2	2

					Cr. £	s.	d.
By Gas and Meter Rental	...	...	...	...	19,693	0	10
Coke ...	...	...	...	...	4,623	9	0
Tar...	...	...	...	...	695	9	6
Fittings ...	...	...	...	...	915	16	3
Interest...	...	...	...	...	5.	1	6
Transfer Fees ...	...	...	...	...	19	5	1
					£25,377	2	2

GENERAL REVENUE ACCOUNT.

30th June, 1874.

					Dr. £	s.	d.
To Dividend for half-year ending 31st Dec. 1873 ...					9,600	0	0
Interest on Debent ures ...				...	587	10	0
Amount carried to Reserve Fund				...	2,900	0	0
Written off Pr liminary Expenses Account				...	100	0	0
Balance carried down ...				...	9,123	1	5
					£22,303	11	5

					Cr. £	s.	d.
By Balance 31st Dec., 1873 ...				...	10,681	2	11
Net Profit for half-year ending 30th June 1874.					12,241	16	6
					£22,3	3	11
1874, July 1, By Balance brought down				...	9,123	1	5

DANIEL THOMAS EVANS, *Chairman*.
WILLIAM FLETCHER GORDON, *Director*.

WM. MARSALL, *Secretary*.

Bombay, 19th August, 1874.—I hereby certify that I have examined and checked all the books, Vouchers, and Documents of the Company in Bombay, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1874, and find the same correct.

GEORGE P. ROBINSON,
Local Auditor.

London, 30th October, 1874.—We have examined the Audited Accounts received from Bombay, and the books in the London office, and also the securities belonging to the Company deposited at the Consolidated Bank, Limited, and find that they are in order, and that the above balance sheet (profit and loss, and General Revenue Accounts) is correct.

G. G. BRADLEY, }
ROBERT KING. } *Auditors*.

The Chairman said, the directors had great pleasure in meeting the shareholders upon this as on all previous occasions, and especially as they could refer with satisfaction to the condition of the Company. Their progress had not been very rapid, but it had been sure. It had been their custom at these half-yearly meetings not to go so elaborately into the accounts as at the annual meeting, because the interval was so short, that to do so would hardly be justifiable, and would in some sense be misleading to the shareholders. Therefore, he would refer only to two or three particulars in the balance sheet, and the remarks he had to make would be few. In the profit and loss account, the whole of the items were on the favourable side. The gas and meter rental in June, 1873, was £18,856, and in June, 1874, the period now under review, £19,693, showing an increase of £237. Their sales of coke and tar in the half year ending June, 1873, were £4,098; and in the period now under review £4,623, showing an increase of £525. Their sale of tar in June, 1873, was £116; in June, 1874, £666, showing an increase of £550. A gratifying feature was the profit upon fittings, which, having in June, 1873, been £379, was now £915, showing an increase of £536. The transfer fees gave an increase of £3 only; but interest showed an increase of £59. This time last year their reserve fund stood at £4,320, it was now £6,709, though they had written off for depreciation £1,648, making nearly £3,000 in the year for depreciation, while they had added £2,900 to the reserve fund, making in the year £4,900. Upon the recommendation of the auditors, to whom he gave credit for the suggestion, the Board had commenced writing off a small sum upon the preliminary expenses account. Clause 106 of the Articles of Association will be interpreted to mean that there was an obligation upon them to do so. Whether that was so or not, they had begun to do it. No doubt the shareholders on looking to this balance sheet would be very much struck by the very large sum of money which the company had in hand in Bombay and at home. Their assets at both places were last year £45,442, which had now been increased by a sum of nearly £7,000; so that the assets in June last were £52,254. Some shareholders seeing this large amount will suppose that a portion should be distributable; but he would disabuse their minds upon that point. It would be remembered that some years ago the Municipality of Bombay having accepted two bills of the Company for gas supply for £10,000, made default and the bills were dishonoured. The Company found themselves in a difficulty for the moment as the sum was in effect their working capital. They had to borrow £20,000 upon debentures, so that out of the £52 254 they had to pay nearly £20,000 debentures. There was a dividend to be paid in December of £9,600 which, in point of fact, left them about £20,000 for their working capital, and a large portion of that was already appropriated to the purchase of coal. With regard to coal it would be assuring to the shareholders to know that they had in store, afloat, or under charter coals sufficient for two years' supply. They took advantage of low freights and low prices of coal three years since, and were thus able to tide over the difficulty, or, to use a City expression, they "sat upon velvet" during the whole time of the coal pressure upon this country. The price of gas was then necessarily raised at home, but they had no occasion to do so. The Board were now taking a similar advantage. Freights were low and coal was very much lower than it had been, although not so low as at the time to which he had referred. Whereas then they paid 6s. 6d a ton they how gave 11s. 6d; but the price had been 17s. and 18s. He had nothing more to say, except that their works were in good condition, that they were on good terms with the Municipality and all parties in Bombay; and that their prospects were favourable as regarded the current half year.

Mr. Stokes was gratified to find that such progress had been made at this period when most gas companies had been obliged to reduce their dividends. He saw there was an amount for insurance. If they were shipping English coal, which was liable to explode, he hoped means would be taken to ensure it; for the Alliance Company at Dublin had lost their winter supply by fire. He had understood from Mr. Stephenson that the coal they got from Australia was not so liable to take fire. He should be glad to know too if there was much leakage of gas.

The Chairman replied that they insured only for the actual value of the coal. Of course the freight was insured. Mr. Stephenson, who had had large experience, would probably speak on the point, but he did not apprehend that there was much danger from spontaneous combustion of English coal, or explosions from escape of gas on board ship. Welsh coal was liable to spontaneous combustion, but they shipped north country coal; mostly from Newcastle and Hull. However, the matter should be taken into consideration. The leakage was a little higher than at this time last year. It was now 10 per cent., but they were carefully examining the whole of their service and had been renewing it to a considerable extent. One of the gas holders had been leaking, and Mr. Scott was anxious that it should be repaired during the cold season; but, according to a letter on the 2nd instant the plates sent out had not arrived. They had doubtless arrived within a day or two afterwards, and the repairs would be going on now.

Mr Stokes wished to be assured of the safety of the coal when stored, for a fire would cause serious loss.

The Chairman said they had had spontaneous combustion, not in Australian but in English coal, stocked in the open. Every method of preventing it had been tried; and he hardly knew whether it would pay to insure against spontaneous combustion. That from which they had suffered had merely damaged the coal and not consumed it.

Mr. Stephenson remarked that many In-urance Companies would take the risk, but he doubted whether it was worth while to insure. They had given instructions to their Manager in Bombay to use up the English coal as soon as it arrived, as the Australian coal would store very well. Another precaution was taken by storing the coal in separate portions, so that in case of fire it could not all be consumed. The rate of insurance to cover spontaneous combustion was rather heavy, and looking back over the years during which he had been connected with the Company, he had no hesitation in saying that if they had insured the whole of their coal from spontaneous combustion they would have been considerable losers by the arrangement. He therefore suggested that they should not do it now.

A Shareholder wished to see the Manager's report printed with that of the directors.

The Chairman said the Board would give consideration to this suggestion.

In answer to questions,

The Chairman stated that their bad debts were almost nominal.

Mr. Stephenson—We cannot guarantee them all to be good debts. We do our best to meet the present moment.

A Shareholder—But does this £6,000 represent a sum likely to be recovered.

Mr. Stephenson—We have written off all we believe to be bad.

The Chairman—Our bad debts in the half year have been £39-11-10 and that upon a rental of nearly £30,000 a year is a very small sum indeed. (Applause.)

Mr. Lloyd asked whether the products were likley to increase in value, &c., whether they were now utilized to the utmost extent.

The Chairman said their only products which they could utilise were coke and tar, and these had been very satisfactory.

There was a slight falling off in the demand for coke, just now, but previous experience showed that that was always to be expected at this time. The high price it realised was very reassuring.

On the motion of the Chairman the report and statement of accounts were adopted.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, the Board and the General Manager.

The Chairman acknowledged the compliment, assuring the Meeting that the Board had spared no pains in directing the affairs of the Company. They dealt with every such case which arose with the greatest care, and should continue to do so.

Mr. Stokes proposed a vote of thanks to the Secretary and Staff, and to the Engineer at Bombay and staff, for he was sure they had all exerted themselves to the utmost to promote the success of the undertaking.

The motion having been seconded and carried was responded to by Mr William Marshall, Secretary.

This concluded the business before the meeting.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, 15TH DEC.

THERE was a good attendance of the Members of the Legislative Council, which assembled at Government House at the usual hour this morning. The most important motion on the list appeared to be that of the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis, who introduced the Bill for regulating Inland customs duties on Salt and Sugar, and for other purposes, and moved its reference to a select committee with instructions to report in six weeks.

Mr. Ellis spoke as follows:—On the 6th of January 1874, nearly three years ago, my Hon'ble friend Sir Richard Temple asked leave to introduce a Bill for the consolidation of the Inland customs law. Leave was given at the time by the Council, but up to this date no Bill has been introduced, and I now beg leave to introduce a measure with this object. The cause of the Bill not having been proceeded with has not been owing to any doubt on the part of the Government as to the expediency of the measure; the delay is due entirely to other causes. The Government of India had in contemplation at the time to which I allude extensive changes with regard to the Inland Customs Line. These changes resulted in the abolition of the southern portion of the Inland Customs Line, for which purpose I had the honour to introduce a Bill into this Council some months ago, which Bill became law as Act X. of 1874. I may remark, in passing, that it will no doubt be satisfactory to the Council to know that the measure has, taken promises to be a financial success, as it undoubtedly was administratively a great measure, and that while we have saved no less a sum than two lakhs and thirty thousand rupees in reductions of establishment, the loss which is likely to accrue from reduction of duty, and the abolition of the line will certainly not have any appreciable effect upon the revenue. It would therefore have given me great pleasure had I been able to supplement that measure by another, providing for the abolition of the old regulations regarding the Inland Customs Line without substituting for these regulations anything new; in other words, if we could have abolished the whole of the Customs Line altogether. But, unfortunately, Government are not in a position at present to undertake so large a measure of reform, and, therefore, it will be admitted that it is right that the law regarding the Inland Customs Line should be placed upon a clear and intelligible footing. For this purpose I have now to introduce a Bill. The Bill is one of consolidation in the first place, inasmuch as the present law is contained in 11 Acts, 5 Regulations, and a vast number of orders which have, or are supposed to have, the force of law. This one Bill will now sweep away the whole of these with the exception of a portion of one Act, and the law for the future will be contained in the present enactment before the Council. In matters of importance also there are some points which I will mention. As the present law stands the practise is not always fully supported by law. There are many matters in which the practice which has gone on for years and years is of doubtful legality. These doubtful points will be cleared up by new definitions, and some new sections which will settle the law and make it intelligible. There is one section which will give the executive power to reduce or to remit duty, a power which has been exercised, but without any special sanction. Another section will give power to the executive to prohibit the import of salt into any particular district, a power which has always been exercised, in the Punjab notably, but without any special legal permission. Another section will give the executive authority to determine what is refined and what is unrefined in saltpetre and sugar, or in the other articles affected by the Act. Morever, the new Act will give authority to certain officers of customs to deal with small quantities of articles liable to seizure. This power is now solely exercised by Commissioners of Inland Revenue, even in regard to the most minute quantities. The consequence of this restriction is, I need hardly say, that great delay ensues. Again, in matters of penalties and other administrative questions, the regulations in future will take the shape which is given them in the Excise Act No X of 1871, and will thereby be much clearer, more uniform and consistent than they have hitherto been. I think I have now mentioned the principal alterations that will be made in the existing law. It will be seen that these alterations are confined chiefly to matters of detail and do not involve any important principles. I therefore need not trouble the Council with further observation. It only remains for me to mention that I am much indebted to Mr. Batten, the Commissioner of Inland Customs, for the care and thought with which he has elaborated the details embodied in the present Bill.

The motion was then put and agreed to, as also the motion that the Bill be published in the usual way in the Gazettes of the several Local Governments, and administrations.

Mr. Hobhouse then moved the taking into consideration of the supplementary report on the Bill repealing certain obsolete Enactments, and subsequently that the Bill as re-amended be passed. Both motions were agreed to. He also presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Ports and Port Dues. Major-General Norman, next obtained leave to introduce his Bill to remove doubts as to the rights and liabilities of certain native soldiers, and gave a brief explanation of the objects of the proposed Law. On the motion of Mr. Hobhouse the Honourable Messrs. Inglis and Dalzell were added to the Select Committee on the Barma Courts amendment Bill.

Mr. Hobhouse then moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Punjab Laws Act, 1872, and to provide for the Establishment of Rural Police in the Punjab. He briefly explained the provisions of the proposed law, and the motion being supported by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, was agreed to. The Council then adjourned.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, 11TH DEC.

A CASE OF HARDSHIP.

I MUST invite the particular attention of Government and that of Mr. Peile to a Guzeratee pamphlet written by Bhut Runchord Jeyshunker. The alleged atrocities therein referred to ought to be enquired into and brought to light by some officer. After a tedious and painful delay the four unfortunate men referred to in my news-letter of the 23d June 1874, which appeared in your impression of the 26th idem have, through the kindness of some straightforward European official in Katiawar, and the instrumentality of the press, been released from unjust confinement, and are now in Mr. Peile's camp waiting for redress. They are, according to the information previously given, loyal British subjects, and were selected as trustworthy men to escort a caravan of pilgrims to Palitana, where one of the pilgrims, named Roychund Premchund, belonging to the Edur State, lost in consequence of a robbery that had been committed in the pilgrims' camp, property said to be worth Rs. 4,500. It is highly improbable that the chosen custodians of pilgrim-property would stake their well-known reputation for honesty and incur the risk of being dismissed ignominiously from service never again to be employed by native society. They were, nevertheless, accused of having committed the robbery, and were *each* sentenced to suffer two years' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rupees 500, and, in default, to suffer further imprisonment for one year. A question suggests itself—will Roychund Premchund be indemnified for the loss he has sustained? He has been informed by a Guzeratee memorandum dated 2nd November 1874, No. 534, that he need not expect any consideration, Government will, on enquiry find, that this is an error in judgement, and Mr. Peile, who is eminently qualified to perform the task, will no doubt be authorized to rectify the mistake.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE HOLY CITY OF PALITANA.

The hill at Palitana called Shutroonjye is *bona fide* the property of the Shrawuks, and the Thakore of Palitana, a Gohil chief, and tributary to the Gaekwar of Baroda, was allowed some Rs. 4,500 by the Shrawuks for protecting the pilgrims. This responsibility was, with consent, entailed on him by Government in a letter dated 22nd December, 1820, to Major F. D. Ballantine. There has been no increase in the tribute payable to the Gaekwar, yet the tax on the unfortunate pilgrims, to whom the Thakore is indebted for prosperity and a very large increase of revenue, was, by some shorsighted policy on the part of Major Keatinge, raised, a short time ago, to Rs. 10,000 per annum. Under these circumstances it is reasonable to conclude that the Thakore of Palitana is bound to indemnify pilgrims when they lose property in his territory. The long-standing unsettled dispute between the Shrawuks and the Thakore of Palitana is one that can be brought to a satisfactory termination either by Mr. J. B. Peile, or by Commission. As the Rus Mala, or Hindoo annals of the Province of Soozerat is not in the possession of every reader, the following quotation in reference to the Holy Mountain of Shutroonjye may be acceptable.

"The holy mountain of Shutroonjye, sacred to Adeenath, the first of the twenty-four hierophants of the Jains, rises to the height of nearly two thousand feet above the plains. The pilgrim approaching it passes to the base of the mountain through the town of Palitana and along a road on either side of which rows of burr trees afford him a cloister-like shelter from the heat of the sun. After a toilsome ascent of from two to three miles upon the shoulder of the mountain, over a path marked on either side by frequent resting places, supplied with wells and pools of water, and adorned with small temples, whose altars are impressed with the holy feet of the hierarchs, he at length arrives in sight of the islands-like upper hill, formed of rocks of very beautiful colour, upon which stands the shrines of his religion. It consists of two peaks, divided by a valley which has been partially filled in, and covered with temples, terraces and gardens. The whole is surrounded by a fortified wall, supplied in places with embrasures for cannon, and this enclosure is divided into smaller castles, many of the temples themselves forming independent fortifications. On the southern summit are the medieval temples founded by Koomerpal and Veemul Shah, with a pool sacred to a local goddess named Khoodear, near which is a gigantic image of the Jain Pontiff, Rishub Dev, with the sacred bull at his feet, hewn out of the living rock. The old erections upon Shutroonjye are, however, few; and frequent restoration has caused them to be with difficulty discernible from the modern fanes around them; but of those of latter date the name is legion. There is hardly a city in India, through its length and breadth, from the river of Sindh to the sacred Ganges, from Somnaths diadem of ice peaks to the throne of his virgin daughter, Roodras' destined bride, that has not supplied at one time or other, contributions of wealth to the edifices which crown the hill of Palitana; street after street and square after square extend these shrines of the Jain faith with stately enclosures, half palace, half fortress, raised, in marble magnificence upon the lonely and majestic mountain, and like the mansions of another world, far removed in upp-r air from the ordinary tread of mortals. In the dark recesses of each temple one image or more of Adeenath, of Ujeet, or of some other of the Teerthunkers is seated, whose alabaster features, wearing an expression of listless repose, are rendered dimly visible by the faint light shed from silver lamps; incense perfumes the air, and barefooted with noiseless tread upon the polished floor the female votaries glittering in scarlet and gold move round and round in circles chanting forth their monotonous, but not unmelodious hymns. Shutroonjye, indeed, might fitly represent one of the fanciful hills of eastern romance, the inhabitants of which have been instantaneously changed into marble, but which fairy hands are ever employed upon, burning perfumes, and keeping all clean and brilliant while fairy voices haunt the air in these voluptuous praises of the Deva

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Shutroonjye is one of the most ancient, and most sacred shrines of the Jain religion. It is described as the first of places of pilgrimage, the bridal hall of those who would marry everlasting rest; like our own sacred Jona, it is destined not to be destroyed even at the end of the world. Many and long are the tales that are of fabled kings from every part of the land of the Hindoos, who by austerities and religious services, rendered valuable by their performance on this sacred ground have freed themselves from the intolerable load of their sins and attained the blessing of liberation.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, 15TH DECEMBER.

NUSSEERABAD AND ITS WATER SUPPLY.

THE *Pioneer's* Rajpootana correspondent, in his last letter to that paper which appeared in this morning's issue, gives a great deal of important information concerning the station of Nusseerabad, the wretched drinking water to be procured there, and the water scheme that has been set afloat on paper to supply the troops and inhabitants with pure healthy liquid. One of my reasons for directing your attention to this letter is that as a military Cantonment it is under your Commander-in-Chief, and doubtless you are abler than I am to deal with a state of things that reflects an indelible disgrace on our administration in the matter of this water-supply at that station, and which doubtless has swelled the mortality files of troops serving in your Presidency. I have another reason for referring to this Rajpootana letter, and that is, that I had in my possession amongst my unpublished notes, which I had collected when in Rajpootana two years since, a full account of that very station which may just now be deemed of sufficient interest to detail.

The station of Nusseerabad possesses a most bleak, barren aspect, and is situated on a high ridge of land, with a gentle slope on all sides into the surrounding country. There being much good natural drainage, dampness in the Cantonment itself is unknown, and save, for the great sc

Honour for a postponement of the case for 2 weeks for an opportunity to sell the goods.

Mr. Minns—I should like the case to be settled at once.

The Judge—How can I settle it?

Mr. Minns—I'll offer Mr. Rowland Rs. 40, and if the goods fetch more than Rs. 45, he shall have the difference.

The Judge—As the matter at present stands, you should come to some understanding for which purpose I will adjourn the case for 15 days.

Mr. Minns—I cannot go to a man after his serving me in the manner the plaintiff has done.

The Judge—Supposing I am unable to assess the damages it will not debar him from suing you again—he will sell off the goods and sue you for the difference that will be no advantage to you.

Mr. Minns—I am certain that I and Mr. Rowland should never be able to come to an understanding.

Mr. Bicknell—That evidently means that the defendant himself is not willing to come to an understanding, I ask for the postponement in order to enable the Court to make up it's mind what the damage really is.

The Judge—I cannot do so unless the defendant consents, it would be for the defendant's advantage for I don't think Mr. Rowland would be satisfied but will file another suit.

Mr. Minns—I should be very much pleased to take the saddle for Rs. 40. Supposing they sell by auction and the price got for it is not satisfactory to me?

The Judge—The defendant will not consent to the course proposed, and as the evidence is unsatisfactory as to the *amount* of damage I nonsuit the plaintiff with liberty to bring a fresh action on the same fees within a month from this date, if he chooses.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B.A.

The following is a list of the Candidates who have passed the examination:—

FIRST CLASS.

Elphinstone College.—Huriram Uttamram Bhat, Furdoonjee Muncherjee Dustoor, and Jehanghir Eduljee Modi.

St. Xavier's College.—Luis D'Sa.

Deccan College—Govind Narayen Kshirsagur.

SECOND CLASS.

Deccan College—Shanath Gopinath Ajinkia, Ganesh Janardan Agase, Narayen Vinayek Chhaire, Pandoorang Venkatesh Chintamanpethkar, Phiroze Hoshung Dustoor, Narayen Krishna Dharap, Govind Moreshwur Hasabnis, Krishnajee Mahadeo Hullekur, Vaman Gopal Indapurkar, Roojee Babjee Karandikar, Vithal Luxman Kavathekar.

Elphinstone College—Dorabjee Hormusjee Bhandupwalla, Nowrojee Pallanjee Desai, Vithal Vishnu Gokhale, Merwanjee Kharegat, Vinhal Khanderao Kirtikar, Hari Vaman Lanraye, Krishnajee Sadashiv Mudle, Dwarkanath Sukhramjee Paudvai, Rajbonath Shivram Tipnis, Govind Vasudev Tailor, Tukobund Udhavdas Varti and Meherwanji Nowrojee Wadia.

St. Xavier's College—Luis D'Souza.

Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay—Ganesh Bhikajee Gunjikar.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF L.M.

The following is a list of the Candidates who have passed the Examination:—

FIRST CLASS.

Grant Medical College—Kaikhosru Sorabjee Nariman.

SECOND CLASS.

Grant Medical College—John Alcantara Antao, Abdul Ghanee Hajee, Rustomjee Hormusjee Nanavati, Ignacio Dominico Nunes, Ramdas Gangadas Sarasya, Shamshudin Jivabhai Suleman.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

The following is a list of the Candidates who have passed the Examination:—

St. Mary's Institution, Bombay—Sukharam Atmaram Adhikari, Shaikh Rogbonath Bascrabhai Bawer, Byramjee Dorabjee Bun jee, Pedro Z. D'Cunha, Lazaro Diogo D'Souza, Balwant Purshuram Godbole, Frederick Gorson Hutchinson (formerly private tuition in England), Daniel C. Low, Vithalrao Pandurang Mhatre, Nowshirwan Cooverjee Modi, William Noonan, George G. Noronha, F. P. Victor Robiro, Bapojee Khurseejee Vachagandi.

St. J. J. Proctor Benevolent Institution, Bombay—Behramji Khodadad Ag, Muncherjee Cowasjee Bhiroocha, Munchasha Cowasjee Doctor, Munchejee Khurodjee Madon, Jehangier Khurseejee Tarachund, Cowarjee Nowrojee Vesugara.

Kurrachee High School—Alimahomed Hoosenalli Akbani, Dhiramal Jethmal Alimo asdani, Samal D Gamoo.

Elphinstone High School—Jamsetjee Merwanjee Anuna, Boroujee Kerbasjee Bharucha, Cawasjee Pestonjee Bharucha, Rustomjee Cowasjee Broker, Dossabhoy Aresmir Choksy, Cowasjee Eduljee Dodhanjee, Palanjee Hormusjee Dadachanjee, Jehangheer Cowasjee Doji, Heroji Tuljaram Dana, Abdoolla Mer li Dosramat, Pestonjee Muncherjee Gonialy, Pestonjee Sorabjee Gariwala, Rustomji Jamshedjee Kapadia, Shapoorjee Upadhyaya Rajpatia, Dadachanji Nanabhoy Karanjia, Eduljee Bhicajee Kumana, Merwanjee Dadabhoy Mistree, Nusserwanjee Pestonjee Munshi, Furdoonjee Palonjee Pavri, Ramoonjee Cursetjee Sethna, Pestonjee Cooverjee Sethna, Madhavee Mancundra Suman, Gunputrao Sudashiv Sohani, Jehangheerjee Sorabjee Tarapurewalla, Navrojee Adarjee Tata, Rutonjee Dadabhoy Tata, Eduljee Cawasjee Tukina, Prabhakar Sukaram Vartak, Dhunjeebhoy Rustomji Wadia.

Poona Free Church Mission Institution—Govind Vinayek Apte, Waman Bapojee Cane.

Rajaram High School, Kolhapur—Calapa Apa Awalas, Crisnajee Gungadhur Badwar, Vishnoo Cassinath Dumbadhisari, Dadoo Hurri Dikshit, Gopal Ramchundra Ghalsi, Keshow Ganesh Jogi kar, Bhau Gopal Lopeskar, Sadoo Nilkunth Oak, Crishnajee Shrinivas Musurkar, Cristanson Raghoonath Patwardhan, Raghoonath Crishna Rege, Vinayek Sabajee Sabnis.

Ratnagiree High School—Hury Ballal Athavle, Govind Venkatesh Chitale, Ganesh Sadashiv Dixie, Raghoonath Ganesh Godbole, Luximan Balcrishna Jogleker, Jmardan Raghoonath Joshi, Raghoonath Lingo Karande, Jayaram Raghoonath Kharkar, Shivram Sadasiva Nascurni, Gopal Raghoonath Narvane, Baloji Ramchandra Thakur Sanjivpye, Vithal Bhasker Pusalke, Vaman Sadoje Rajvade, Shunker Trimbuck Randive, Vithal Balkrishna Sangerkar.

Sattara High School—Sadashiv Bhicajee Athale, Raghoonath Pandoorang Karandikar, Ganesh Raghoonath Kolaskar, Trimbuck Gungadhur Natu.

Poona High School—Dinkar Vesavyk Athavale (formerly private tuition), Shunker Balchundra Bapat, Ganesh Krishna Bawdekar (formerly private tuition), Raghoonath Narayen Bavdhankar, Damodhur Vemanrao Bhat, Vesavyk Sucka-am Deshmukh, Mahadew Ramchundra Gokhale, Venkatrao Venkatesh Gunjakar, Ramchundra Bhujangrao Holegikar, Ramchundra Ranoje Joglekar, Vishvanath Ramchundra Narvane, Sitaram Ganesh Pasanaar, Juggonnath Narayen Sahasrabudhe, Bulwant Ramchundra Vishnu Tilekar (formerly private tuition), Vishnu Narayen Sathe, Dhondu Parsharam Shenoi-kar, (formerly private tuition), Anant Sudashiv Tambe, Sudashiv Ranganath Vanvale.

Ahmednuggur High School—Bhugwanlall Runchodlall Budebadi, Muguniall Motilall Bhaichund, Jivanlall Nathoobhoy Bhat, Maneklall Sucurlall Desai, Pranjivan Narayen Doctor, Dalpat Girdhurlall Mehta (formerly private tuition), Muzoondram Nityaram Mehta, Jugjivan Huribhoy Pandya.

Dharwar High School—Nilkanth Mulhar Bedsur, Vithal Sreenba Bonsur, Balcrishna Mahadajee Hudil, Bhaskar Yeshwant Jathar Sirdesai Sirsangi.

Private Tuition—Vishnoo Moreshwur Bapat, Crishnajee Vishnoo Joshi, Anant Ramchundra Kamathurkar, Nilkanth Ramchundra Kotwal, Bulwant Vishnoo Manohur Vaidya, G. gadhurjee Sitaram Mordhal, Dadabaya Ganesh Medhekar, Edulji e Rustomji e Nagurwalla, Indrchand Lallitchand Pardia, Gopal Trimbuck Pradke, Ramchundra Govind Valvekar, Hormusjee Jamsetjee Sirvai.

Bishop's High School, Poona—Francis Richard Henry Weiss Bennet, Benjamin Bernard McGill, George Thomas Wattie.

Belgaum Sirdars' High School—Raghoonath Gungadhur Bhaotsahe, Pandurang Narayen Dongaonde, Ramchundra Visonco Dhopeshwar, Huchrao Anant Dongre, Crushnajee Dadajee Ghodgiri, Venkatesh Bapojee Ketkar, Chintamon Raghoonath Bamboy, Sonajee Venkatesh Yatgiri.

Akola High School—Dadabaya Narayen Vishnoo Bhagvat, Gopinath Hari Dhamangaykar.

Nerlad High school—Ishakshunker Ravishunker Bhat, Jeshokrishna Joshi, Dineshunker Keshavram Pandia, Crishnashunker Hirashunker Pandia, Javerbhoy Mathoorbhoy Patel.

Scottish Education Society's High School, Byculla—David Sheen, Wilfred Bakeman, William Joseph Bessel, Sidney Kilner Yeats.

St. Vincent's School, Poona—John Bocarro, Joseph Bocarro, Peter Manoel Pinto.

Bombay Proprietary High School—Dadabhoy Dinshah Bodi, Khurseejee Ruttonjee Dubash, Framjee Cowasjee Kaka, Sorabjee Cowasjee Khumbata, Bhicajee Framjee Khan, Jamsetjee Sorabjee Kola Framroze Ardaseer Moos, Ardaseer Byra jee Patel, Jehangeer Jivanjee Readymoney, Nusserwan Minocher Sheoff.

Oom awutee High School—Govind Narayen Budruk, Govind Narayen Chitale, Sitaram Sadasew Chitale, Ramcrsen Hary Kasthear.

Ahmedabad Mission High School—Nilkanth Dayabhoy Chhatrapati, Bhoja Vadka Daiya, Balabhoy Muncharam Javeri.

Poonee High School (formerly private tuition)—Barjorjee Sorabjee Chinai, Rustomjee Framjee Mehta.

Chundunwadi High School—Nusserwanjee Khurseejee Chinai, Rustomjee Sorabjee Daroowalla, Munchirjee Pestonjee Cursetjee, Azarjee Rustomjee Ghogawalla, Pirozeshah Merwanjee Hakim, Ardaseer Dadabhoy Modi.

Beach High School—Govind Ramchundra Dabholkar (formerly Nerlad High School), Ramchundali Gullundas Dewanalla, Daram h Jamsetjee Dungajee, Madhowdas Jugdisee Jhagirdar, Nowrojee Byramjee Kaka, Jamsetjee Rustomjee Khumsata, Merwanjee Sheriarjee Kheshwalla.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangier Nowsaree Zuri-hoti Madrasa—Eduljee Rustomjee Dalcha jee.

Alum-nuggur High School—Dattatraya Yadav Date, Sitaram Yadavrao Javeri, Mohuniraj Gumasa Saptarishee Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Seth a.

Surat High School—Pranshunker Tripurashunker Dave Ratiram Dyaram Dave, Govindjee Gopaljee Desai, Gulabbhoy Kunthubjee Desai, Hurisookhpra-ad Tarapr-sad Desai, Cunthoojee Cullianjee Desai, Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Gherwra, Framjee Dinshah Kundan, Hurivadanam Maganlal Mehta, Madanraj Mugatraj Mehta, Mugatlall Gocaldas Mehta, Vaikunthram Munmuram Mehta, Chuguanlall Thacurdas Modi, Maneckjee Pestonjee Modi, L.B. Bhuteer Abhyshunker Pandia, Khurseejee Nowrojee Pavri, Chundlall Dayabhoy Vimawalla.

Alibag High School, Kuleb—Vithuljee Kessowjee Dave.

Free General Assembly's Institution, Bombay—Alexander Joseph Nicol Dutta, Durgapa Urabhaya Kaikini, Hosea Venjee Pauli, Acacio Gabriel Viegas, Vithvanath Vishnath Wagh.

Brownuggur High School—Sacurlall Chotumlall Desai, Dulroy Mahipatroy Oza.

Baba Gokhale's School, Poona—Shunker Balcrishna Dikshit, Amrit Govind Kurdukar (formerly private tuition), Abajee Vithal Purohit, Raghoonat Janardhan Sathe.

Diocesan High School—George Nicholas Edwards (formerly private tuition).

Bombay High School—Kaikhosro Sorabjee Engineer, Jehangier Hormusjee Kanga, Motiball Tribhovundas Sattawalla, Dosabhai Phirozshah Sethna.

Bombay Private English School—Kessow Hury Ganu, Narayen Jayram Sarvate, Balcrishna Bhicajee Vinze.

Alfred High School, Bombay—Khurseejee Behamjee Hatariwala, Eduljee Bhicajee Sahiar.

Belgaum Mission School—Govind Sukharam Hosur, Narayen Balajee Khotay, Dharamindra Jumappa Setti, Ramchandra Nursinha Yacoodikar.

Nasick High School—Purshotum Damodhur Kirane, Sookaram Amrit Palekar, Manohur Damodur Ratanparain.

Hyderabad High School—Gurbamul Mangherring Lalvani, Idumnul Uzzumchund Lalvani, Dayaram Gidumul Shahani.

Indore English School—Shanker Bhicajee Limaye, Hury Vishnoo Sane.

Surat Mission School—Phirozeshah Darashah Manockshahna (formerly private tuition).

Hyderabad Mission School—Sobraj Tehchund Melvani, Shahapoor English School—Rukhvendrao Shrinivas Miraj kar, Narroo Collappa Mudaliar.

Dhulia High School—Narayen Hury Mokashi, Narayen Mulhar Pa-kar, Ganesh Chumnajee Vad.

Shahapoor High School—Nowrojee Motaram Nagrani

Parbhani Seminary—Govindrao Bhau Prabhakar.

Robert Money Institution, Bombay—Shivram Bhicajee Rangnekar, Mahadeo Susharam Shaunkar, Anandrao Vaman Sane.

Kattywar High School—Venishunker Dayaljee Vaishnav, Haryd s Vukhutchund Vora.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

ALLEGIENCE AND CONSCIENCE.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

NOT long ago we published an article on the effect of a belief in the Pope's infallibility upon civil allegiance, in which we put the following case:—"France goes to war with Italy for the express purpose of restoring the temporal power. England takes the Italian side, and sends a fleet to prevent the French landing at Civita Vecchia. The Pope solemnly declares that this appertains to the government of the Church, and forbids all Catholics to fight on the Italian side." We then asked whether English sailors, being ordered by the Queen and forbidden by the Pope to fight the French, ought to fight or not fight. This case was intended to raise in the broadest and plainest way the question whether we were or were not justified in an opinion frequently expressed in these columns—that the difference between temporal and spiritual power is a difference not in the province but in the instrument of government: that Roman Catholic priests claim a right to regulate the whole and every part of human life by the powers of which they dispose; and that if their claim is admitted at all, it must be admitted to the extent of making them the rulers of the whole world, the temporal government holding such a position only as they choose to leave to it. The case suggested raised the question whether this were so in the broadest terms. If sailors ordered by the Admiralty to cruise in the Gulf of Lyons, blockade Toulon and Marseilles, and fight with, capture, sink, burn, or destroy to the best of their power every French vessel of war they may fall in with, are liable to be ordered by the Pope to do no such thing, but, on the contrary, to fight the Italians and assist the French, there is an end of the Sovereignty of England. The Pope and not the Queen has power to dispose of the army and the navy, and to direct the whole policy of the country, foreign and domestic.

The challenge thus held out has been manfully taken up by the *Tablet*, which, as we need hardly say, is the recognized and well-established organ of the Ultramontane party in this country. The article in which it replies to us, published last Saturday, is a curious one. First of all, it puts a case about Quakers which for the present we pass over. Then it says that it is monstrous, absurd, impossible to believe that any such order as we suggest should be given by the Pope. If it did, "the most Ultramontane" of Catholics would at the outset consider that "the Pope had suddenly gone mad." It is worth while to pause for a moment upon this supposition. There are almost infinite degrees of madness, and a Pope, like other people, might, and probably would, go mad not suddenly but gradually. Thus it is easily imaginable that a conclave would strive between infallibility and lunacy. They would gradually run into each other. When a man goes mad—and a Pope no doubt would go mad in the common way he does not usually begin all at once to rave and talk nonsense. He usually does all sorts of things, which if they stood alone, and if the disease went no further, one would call simply extravagant and foolish. Violence of temper, causeless obstinacy, suspicion, taking up absurd opinions (especially on religious subjects) upon slight grounds, and a thousand other things which often proceed from other causes, are constantly the first symptoms of madness. It has often been pointed out that the judging of Comte's speculations it must be remembered that he was twice under restraint as a lunatic. Now how could the account between infallibility and lunacy be stated in the case of a Pope who had gone mad by degrees in this way? No one supposes that the present Pope is mad; but suppose that he had always been odd and queer, that this infirmity had gradually increased upon him, and that after the Vatican Council he had become absolutely and undeniably mad, and had been put under restraint in consequence. How would this have affected the doctrines of the Immaculate Conception, the propositions implied by the Syllabus, and the decrees of the Vatican Council?

When a judge asks a jury to say whether a criminal knew right from wrong, he puts a sufficiently difficult question to them. How would it be if a Catholic had to ask himself, Did the Pope know infallibility from madness when he issued such and such a definition *ex cathedra*? We do not wish to follow the matter out, but this is enough to show that the doctrine of the personal infallibility of the Pope is beset by physical difficulties hardly less formidable than the moral and historical ones, which are sufficiently notorious.

Apart, however, from this, the writer in the *Tablet*, who certainly cannot be taxed with want of frankness or courage, proceeds to answer our question, and his answer is so remarkable that we give it in his own words. We hope that it will be made known as widely as it deserves to be; for it would be impossible to imagine a more complete justification than it affords of everything that we have ever said on the subject of the tendency of Ultramontanism and of the nature of the question really at issue between the temporal and the spiritual powers. It is as follows:—

It is proverbial that a principle is best tested by extreme cases; and we have no wish whatever to shrink from so testing ours. Protesting therefore at the outset, that a million to one does not adequately represent the improbability of the Pope acting as suggested—we will suppose, nevertheless, his very improbable case to occur. But the *Pall Mall Gazette* does not make very clear what it supposes the Pope to do; and we must take therefore two or three conceivable cases. It is conceivable, then, that the Pope should decide *ex cathedra* in the supposed sense on the duty of soldiers and sailors, and may be summoning to fight against his Temporal Sovereignty. In this case of yours, all Catholics would admit his decision to be infallible, and would recognize it as their bounden duty to act accordingly; just as they would have done ten years ago, had he so defined with the tacit assent of the Episcopate. The language of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, however, raises points to a precept than a definition. The writer seems to conceive that the third paragraph in the 19th chapter of the "Pastor Æternus." We speak here with diffidence; but we doubt whether any theologian would account such a case to be comprised in the doctrine of that chapter. And a third case is conceivable, in which the Pope should proceed by way of pastoral exhortation, without so much as the appearance of imposing any precept. In these two last cases there would probably be different judgments among the inherent Catholics, as to what should be the proper course for Catholic soldiers or seamen to pursue. But for ourselves were we a soldier or sailor so circumstanced, we should have no hesitation in feeling confidently greater confidence in the Pope's interpretation of the national (obviously a misprint for "natural") law than in his [? our] own, that we would unhesitatingly feel it our duty to obey the Pope rather than our own conscience. Here is a distinct reply to a distinct question.

It is, indeed, a distinct reply to a distinct question and we hope it will not be forgotten that the organ of the Ultramontanes has explicitly declared that the Pope decided *ex cathedra* that it was an English sailor's duty not to fight the French on a given occasion, that sailor, if a Catholic, would be under a religious duty not to fight. If the Pope's decision goes as far as it is possible to go—if it applies that the Pope could make it the religious duty of every Catholic in England to assist foreign invaders or domestic rebels that the Pope can make it the religious duty of every Catholic member of Parliament to vote as the Pope shall direct, and the religious duty of every Catholic voter to vote for such candidates as the Pope may appoint. Even these monstrous consequences do not exhibit the full effect of the passage quoted. The writer plainly says that he for his part would in the case supposed not only obey the Pope's order not to fight, but would follow his advice not to fight. He has so passionate a devotion to the Pope that he would in deference to his mere advice disobey the commands of a Sovereign whose authority he regards as divine in its origin, desert his country's flag at the moment of danger, and give up his own personal opinion that such conduct was morally wrong, and that although by the supposition the Pope's advice would be so monstrously absurd that his first judgment upon it would be that "the Pope had gone suddenly mad," if after this any one doubts what is the real tendency of Ultramontanism, and what Ultramontanists would say if they were as courageous and plainspoken as the writer in the *Tablet*, it is his own fault.

One further remark arises upon this part of the article. The writer throughout treats the suggestion that the Pope would issue orders to English sailors as so absurd in itself that the case which we put can hardly be regarded in a serious light. But we must point out that there is a probability that the Pope will ever affect to depose the Queen is infinitesimally small, and if he did there would be much ground to believe that he must have gone mad. But why is this? Simply because his pretensions are absurd, and will not bear the strain of being applied to any purpose which would cause great bodies of men seriously to pass judgment upon them. There is no danger of the Pope will depose the Queen or burn heretics. He does not dare to do it, but he habitually does other things which rest on the same principle. If his claim to spiritual supremacy was well-founded, there would be no reason why he should not depose kings. On that hypothesis he would be the natural person to decided questions betwe n nation and nation, between rulers and subjects, between religion and science. That a man invested with supernatural wisdom and guided by God directly in the highest matters should have a moral right to forbid others to go to war in this cause or that, to rebuke a King or an Emperor on the one hand, and a rude democracy on the other, would be right and natural. That the Pope should ever affect to do so is regarded by his most passionate advocates as something so monstrous that if he did "the most Ultramontane of Catholics would think he had gone suddenly mad." What other inference can we draw from this than that the most Ultramontane of Catholics do not really and in their hearts believe that the Pope is what they say he is? Just as Don Quixote took good care after trying his helmet once more to be on his guard against his adherents combine the most passionate assertions of his infallibility with a tacit proviso that he is not infallible enough to interfere directly in pratical political questions.

The rest of the article in question consists, as such articles usually do, of a *tu quoque*. The writer says that the imaginable results of Mr. Gladstone's doctrine are even worse than the imaginable results of his own, and the case which he puts is as follows:—At a great national crisis a vast number of English people become Quakers, whereupon no army is to be had, and a quarter of the existing soldiers refuse "on strictly conscientious grounds" to fight. He adds, "Accordingly to Mr. Gladstone, these men are all bound rather to die a death of torment than fight for their country." Mr. Gladstone must speak for himself, and it is probable enough (though we have declared to verify the conjecture) that he has said more about conscience than he can justify. As against us the illustration is pointless. We do not believe in the existence of any infallible rule of conduct whatever. A man can no more assure himself that his conduct is morally right by following the dictates of his own conscience than by following the dictates of the Pope or he dictates of the State. There is no royal road to the knowledge of right or wrong any more than to other branches of knowledge. An action may be right—that is to say, it may conform to a rule calculated to promote happiness—though it is forbidden by the State, denounced by the Church, and revolting to the conscience of the person who is considering whether he shall do it or not. The abstinence of a Hindoo widow from suttee is an instance. It is hardly conceivable, no doubt, that under such circumstances such a person should know or believe the action to be right; but it may often be impossible for a man to know what is right, just as it may be impossible for him to know what is healthy; and, if so, all that can be said is, so much the worse for him. In the case supposed we should say that the Quakers and their consciences would be wrong; that if they or any of them preferred death to the violation of their consciences they would suffer for their own mistake; that the obligation imposed upon them by their consciences would be a forged bond, and that the remainder of the population would be wrong if they did not make the Quakers serve like the rest of the country and compel every man of them to fight. No doubt the case of a man who refuses to give up a false opinion because he is threatened with physical pain or death for holding and acting upon it shows courage and honesty; and for that reason it is wise to avoid a conflict with him except in a case of extreme necessity like that put by the writer in the *Tablet*.

TO MOTHERS AND NURSES.—The most innocent Remedy for Children cutting their Teeth is Mrs Johnson's Soothing Syrup, an outward application, which feels the heated Gums and gives immediate Relief to the Child. Prepared only by Barclay & Sons, Farringdon-street, London. Price 2s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists.—Agents, Treacher & Co. Bombay.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH—NOVEMBER 28.

UNCONSCIONABLE.

HEAD of the Firm. "Want a Holiday!? Why, you've just been at home ill for a month!"

HELPING HIM ON.

Oldest inhabitant (to nervous New Curate). "Now, you may sit down and read a bit to me, and then you may give me a shilling, and then you may go."

A NOVEMBER CRACKER.

MRS. POPE "That's that young Gladstone with his dratted Fireworks!—a mischievous little viper!—Frightenin' of an inoffensive old party like me!!"

ALLOPATHY.

Paddy (he has brought a prescription to the Chemist, who is carefully weighing a very minute portion of Calomel). "Oi big yer pardon, sor, but y'are mighty hare wid that mid'cine! And—(coaxingly)—I may till ye—'tis for a poor motherliss child!!"

COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON.

Friend. "By-the-bye, old man, before I go let me congratulate you on the first volume of *A Duchess's Devotion*"

Young Author "A——— Thanks! But why the first volume in particular?"

Friend. "Well—I've seen it on every drawing-room table, I know. Can't say I ever saw the *second*, you know! Ta-Ta!"

DESPERATE OFFENDERS.

To the correspondence which has lately appeared in the papers concerning the origin of fever-germs, may be added various letters from various wags inquiring whether since the last war, the germs of scarlet-fever in particular do not come from Germany. Not content with that, many of them commit the further atrocity of suggesting that their asinine question is germane to the matter.

LUNNAR RAYS.

It is stated that the apprehension of the supposed Nana Sahib was occasioned by a letter written at his dictation to the Maharajah Scindiah by a certain "moonshi." There seems reason to believe that "moonshi," regarded as an abbreviation, is a term less applicable to the amanuensis than to the letter, of which the contents, if they were really dictated under the influence of "bhang," are, it is presumable, mere moonshine.

IMPRESSIVE WARNING.

STATESMEN should be careful not to provoke the Pope by their speeches, or pamphlets, or measures, if they wish to escape being made the subject of the most confused comparisons. Even Prince Bismarck might feel uneasy if he saw himself called in print a giddy cockatrice undermining the locks of St. Peter's Chair; or likened to a sanguinary vampire on going to shake the walls of the Vatican! We trust Mr. Disraeli will never do anything to incur the Papal displeasure, so as to be denounced as an adder in sheep's clothing scaling the fold of the Church.

THE POLAR EXPEDITION.

Sir H—y R—wlins—n presents his compliments to *Mr Punch*, and will feel obliged by his suppressing the following correspondence.

From Sir H—y R—wlins—n to Mr. Disraeli.

Dear Dizzy, you leaped to your present control
Of the country by means of a very high Poll;
But, if to please all, you yet fain would aspire,
We'll find you a Pole that's undoubtedly higher
Than any you ever have heard of, by far.
Yours faithfully, and to the purpose, H. R.

From Mr. D—sraeli to Sir H—y R—wlins—n.

Dear R—wlins—n, thanks for your letter and quip;
I won't let a good opportunity slip
Of doing what should have been done when the life
Of a Franklin might perhaps have been spared to his wife.
The North Pole of more use is to you than to me,
But, by Jingo, we'll find it!
Yours truly, B. D.

NOTICES.

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARDED at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S C.F. BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H.M. War Department. The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading Journals, on comp-titive trial of this Revolver, with Price Lists, can be obtained on application Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 281, Strand, London, W.C. (the only address). Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary appurtenances.

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